INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 146----- BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 21 1929 ONE ANNA

WILL GOVT. RESORT TO DRASTIC ACTION?

TORIES HOLD THE WHIP-HAND

Labour in Power Worsens India's Cause

BRITISH CAPITALISM TO DICTATE TERMS

Probable Outcome of Simon Commission's Report

LONDON, June 20.

With the commencement of the regular sittings of the Simon "Joint Free" Conference, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, discussion in political circles is centering round the probable outlines of the report of the Simon Commission. There is a studied attempt in certain circles to make it appear that because there is the Labour Government in power, therefore the Simon Commission would feel compelled to scrap all tentative conclusions which they might have formed in India and would consider the Nehru Report as the basis of their recommendations and recommend Dominion Status with a time-limit for its attainment. Whatever be the source of this cheery optimism it betrays a complete ignorance of the main factors of the situation. It also does injustice to Lord Burnham and his three Conservative colleagues on the Commission who are in no way disheartened because of the turning of the scales against them in the election gamble. The Conservative Party does not give to the Labour Government even two years of rule which Premier MacDonald assumes as a possibility. Therefore even assuming that Lord Burnham and his colleagues would be influenced by the composition of the Government there is no reason to think that the return of Labour to power without a majority is weighing to any extent with Lord Burnham and his colleagues. Nor is it correct to state that Sir John Simon or Mr. Hartshorn and Major Atlee are in any way influenced by the fact of the Labour Government. If at all there is any effect on Mr. Hartshorn and Major Atlee, it is that they must not embarrass the Labour Government by any radical report which would land the Labour Party on the horns of a dilemma being unable to accept and yet more unable to disown. In fact Mr. Hartshorn and Major Atlee might be more radical in their report on the Indian question if they knew that it would fall to the Conservative Government to say "no" to it instead of to the Labour Government.

NO PARTY ANXIOUS ABOUT INDIA!

To be fair, however, to the members of the Simon Commission the result of elections has in no way influenced their outlook towards Indian question. There are differences of opinion between the Conservative members led by Lord Burnham and the Chairman and the two Labour members, but these differences manifested themselves in India and are continuing even now. But it may be regarded as a fair certainty that the report of Simon Commission would be an agreed report. The reason is that every party is anxious not to take responsibility for dissolution on the issue of Indian reforms. The Liberals are not likely to take the responsibility. Labour will not be in a haste to go out of office on the Indian issue. And the Conservatives will much rather force a dissolution on the Indian issue than allow any scheme of Indian constitution to go through which endangers the stability of the Indian Empire. And it is admitted in Labour circles that if the Conservatives forced a dissolution on the Indian issue Labour would be defeated at the polls because to an average British voter the Indian Empire is a proud and profitable proposition which it would be sacrilege to lose.

TORIES HOLD WHIP HAND.

Of course a majority of the British voters would vote in theory for Dominion Status to India, but the general conception, and in most cases it is sincerely held, is that Indians have yet to qualify themselves for the exercise of responsibility and that till then the teeming millions of the masses have to be protected from oppression and the communities have to be prevented by the bayonet of the British army from cutting each other's throat. In the circumstances the whip hand on the Indian question lies with the Conservative Party and this party takes its cue from Sir Stephen Demetriadi and those for whom Sir Stephen speaks, amongst whom may be included principally Lord Inchcape. Thus, as far as India is concerned Nationalist India need expect no larger measure of reforms than the British vested interests are prepared to concede. Thus summing up the position is that the Simon Commission's report would be in all likelihood an agreed report. It would concede only what British die-hards are prepared to concede and the main outlines would be determined in the conferences that will be held when Lord Irwin is in this country. The question is: What part will the Central Committee play? Of that in another despatch.—Free Press.

12 LAKHS OF PEOPLE AFFECTED

—:o:—

5,500 sq. miles submerged in Assam

MAHATMA BIRLA, AND BOSE APPROACHED FOR HELP

SYLHET, June 19.

The area affected by floods comprises 5,500 square miles; of these 3,500 are the worst affected, involving a population of more than 12 lakhs in Karimganj. 1,068 square miles have been affected between June 15 and June 18. Provisions worth Rs. 4,000 have been distributed by the Relief Committee in addition to doles sent through Government agencies. An appeal for Rs. 10,000 has been made and women are making house-to-house collections. Acute distress prevails in Cachar District. The Dhalai valley is overflooded and two deaths are reported from Balagam.

His Excellency Sir Laurie Hammond, Governor of Assam, has contributed Rs. 200 and promised to visit the flooded area.

Mr. Gandhi, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose have been wired for immediate help.—A. P.

"FAKED AND FORGED"

—:o:—

Churchill Quarrels over Photograph

"DAILY HERALD'S" CHALLENGE

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Winston Churchill is at the moment engaged in frequent quarrel with a press photographer. On the 4th instant the "Daily Herald" published a photograph of Mr. Winston Churchill emerging from his official residence in Downing Street with a book entitled "War" in hand. Mr. Churchill protested against the photograph as deliberately faked and forged.

The paper maintains the genuineness of the photograph which was the work of the staff man and has invited Mr. Churchill to inspect the negative in the paper's office.—Free Press.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA

—:o:—

COMMANDER KENWORTHY MENTIONED

LONDON, June 20.

A paragraph in the "Daily Telegraph" refers to Commander Kenworthy as the probable Ambassador to Russia.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S RULING AND AFTER

—:o:—

WHY DOES GOVT. KEEP MUM?

MADRAS, June 19.

"Which of the two procedures is the Government of India going to adopt, with regard to the proposed new rules for overcoming difficulties such as the effect of President Patel's ruling," is the interesting speculation raised in the leading article of the "Hindu" of this evening. The paper draws attention to Section 129 A, sub-clause 3, of the Government of India Act, which provides two methods of intervention, by which opportunity can be afforded to Parliament to consider the propriety of the new rules made by the Executive Government.

The first is that rules can be made straight away by the Government; but they are to be laid before Parliament, and Parliament will have option by procedure of address to ask for its annulment. The second method authorises the Secretary of State to allow the matter to be raised officially by laying the rules in the draft on the table of both the Houses, and making an official motion thereon.

The difficulty, if the Government have adopted or propose to adopt the first procedure, will be for private members of Parliament, who will have to raise discussion on it by motion or address, to obtain either opportunity or time to do so at the beginning of momentous session

The paper further observes "It seems to us most surprising under the circumstances that the Government of India have not so far given the public any idea of the rules or draft rules which they propose to make so as to enable the Legislature, the President and the public, to know their contents, and so to enable, if they could, to have the matter raised in Paliament." The paper presumes: "As the Viceroy will be leaving India next week the terms of the new rules will have been discussed and settled by his Government prior to his departure." The paper also asks whether Lord Irwin has notified the Secretary of State of these draft rules and whether the Secretary of State or himself has suggested their being laid before both the Houses of Parliament.—Free Press.

"MAC" IN BOMBING PLANE

—:o:—

"First Flying Premier"

RUGBY, June 20.

The Prime Minister left Lossiemouth for London by an aeroplane this morning. Two Royal Air Force machines from Novar, namely a Fairey bombing machine in which Mr. MacDonald travelled piloted by Flight-Lieutenant Heslop and a scout machine which attended as an escort were summoned to Lossiemouth and the journey was begun in beautiful weather.

This is the first occasion on which a British Prime Minister made use of air transport for official journey, although other Cabinet Ministers, notably Sir Samuel Hoare, have frequently travelled by aeroplane.—B. O. W.

ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION?

—:o:—

LIBERALS' HIGH HOPE

LONDON, June 20

The possibility of another Election at a no distant date was envisaged by the Liberal Administrative Committee which adopted a resolution moved by Sir Herbert Samuel to maintain and strengthen the organisations of constituencies, affirming the intention again strenuously to contest Elections and emphasising the necessity of Electoral Reform which he hoped would be carried out by the present Parliament by general agreement.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT OPENS ON JULY 1.

—:o:—

KING'S SPEECH T OVER 1929-30 SESSION WORK

LONDON, June 19.

Rugby—The Parliament will open with the King's speech on Monday, July 1. The speech will cover the work of session of 1929-30. It is hoped Parliament will adjourn at the end of July until August.—B. O. W.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC

—:o:—

GOLD PROSPECTOR MISSING

LONDON, June 20.

Wellington.—The earthquake danger is now practically over. Shocks are still felt but they are diminishing in intensity and frequency. Several people are missing including gold prospector David Russel and his son and Jones family of four who left Westport on Monday has not been seen since. Refugees from outlying districts are arriving in Murchison and they are being sent to Nelson. The roads in area affected by the earthquake are so damaged that they must be reconstructed.—Reuter.

"FLYING PREMIER OF BRITAIN"

—:o:—

LONDON, June 20.

The first "Flying Premier of Great Britain," Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, arrived at Hendon at 4/05 p.m. from Lossiemouth.—Reuter.

DR. STRESEMANN RETURNS TO BERLIN

—:o:—

LONDON, June 20.

Paris.—Dr. Stresemann returned to Berlin after he, M. Briand and M. Poincare had arranged for holding of the Reparations Conference, if possible in the middle of July, in neutral country.—Reuter.

MADRAS NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 20.

Mr. Justice H. O. C. Beasley entered upon his duties as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court to-day. Letters Patent were issued to him in London on 19th instant.—A. P.

AGE OF CONSENT REPORT

—:o:—

Unanimity on Main Points

MARRIAGABLE AGE FIXED AT 14

DELHI, June 20.

The Special Correspondent of the daily "Tej" wires from Mussoorie to that paper stating that the report of the Age of Consent Committee was signed there to-day. It is understood that the report which is unanimous on the main points recommends fourteen years as minimum marriageable age for girls. Fifteen years is recommended for age of consent within marital cases while eighteen is recommended in extra marital cases. Minor differences of opinion exist in the matter of punishment of offenders and agency through which investigation should be conducted and punishment awarded.

It is understood that Maulvi Mahomed Yakub in a Note of dissent points out that sufficient number of Moslem witnesses were not examined by the committee. He proposes that any legislation based on the report should be applicable to any particular province only if the Legislative Council of that province ratifies the measure. The report is being submitted to the Government of India.—A. P.

HUNT FOR PROSCRIBED BOOK

—:o:—

FUTILE HOUSE SEARCHES IN DEOGHAR

DEOGHAR, June 19.

The houses of Mr. Motilal Kanjilal, President of the Santhal Parganas Congress Committee, and another gentleman, were searched in connection with Dr. Sunderlal's book "Bharat-men Angrezi Raj." No Copy of the book was however found in either place.—Free Press.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

FIRST SESSION TO LAST 2 DAYS ONLY!

CALCUTTA, June 20.

A Bengal Government communique states that the first session of the new Legislative Council will commence on 2nd July. The session will last two days only. After administering oath and affirming allegiance to the Crown by the newly returned members, on the first day, under the presidency of a temporary chairman, the election of the President and Deputy President will take place on the second day. The Council will then be prorogued until August when the session for the transaction of ordinary business will be held.—A. P.

LORD AND LADY GOSCHEN HONOURED

—:o:—

A DINNER AT OOTY

OOTACAMUND, June 20.

Covers were laid for 80 distinguished guests including the Hon. Mrs. Portal, Captain Portal, Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer for the dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel given by the members of the Executive Council and Ministers to the Governor and Viscountess Goschen. Sir Norman Marjoribanks and Dr. Subbaroyan on behalf of the members of the Executive Council and Ministers respectively spoke in high and complimentary terms of His Excellency's administration.

His Excellency replying is understood to have expressed regret and reluctance at leaving the presidency and his colleagues with whom he was sorry, he would not have another chance of working. He was glad that during his administration there was no friction between him and his colleagues.—A. P.

AUTHORITIES IN A FIX

Wanted Proof of Lawlessness

—:o:—

GOVERNOR LIKELY TO INSTITUTE "AD HOC" INQUIRY

BOMBAY, June 20.

The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

The Conference convened by His Excellency on Wednesday to consider the mill strike situation, inquiries show, have helped to clarify the situation. The clarification has brought into prominence the limitations that govern the freedom of action of the Executive in dealing with a situation as the present one. It has strengthened careful students of the strike situation that the only effective solvent is intelligent and organised public opinion and not institution of inquiries or initiation of coercive legislation. In the meanwhile reports are being received that the propaganda started on a small scale by the Congress Labour Sub-Committee to call off the strike is having its effect. The Chairman of the Labour Sub-Committee, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, visits the mill area daily every day. The Labour Sub-Committee's office is in the mill area. And the consensus of opinion is that if the Chairman of the Congress Labour Committee is able to enlist the co-operation of the leading citizens in his propaganda, he should meet with success.

The Government memorandum, it is said, classifies the suggestion made nito three main categories, namely, the institution of an inquiry, action that can be taken under existing law and action that can be taken by seeking fresh powers of legislation. In regard to an inquiry, it is pointed out that an inquiry under the Trades Disputes Act must be limited to specific trade disputes and cannot travel beyond them. It can, however, summon witnesses and documents. On the other hand an 'ad hoc' Committee can have wide terms of reference, one of which can be to inquire as to whether present deadlock is legitimate trade dispute or anything else. But the 'ad hoc' Committee cannot summon witnesses or documents and will have to depend on voluntary co-operation for its materials.

GOVERNMENT IN A DILEMMA.

Regarding action that can be taken under existing law, it is pointed out that intimidation not being a cognisable offence, police action cannot be easily taken. Government are reviewing law in connection with prosecutions in this respect. Government can apply Section 144 to prevent picketting but such use of Section 144 against an activity specifically made legal by Indian Trade Unions Act, it is said, would be difficult to defend. Government can prohibit assembly of more than five persons, etc., as is now done by orders under Section 144 and this Government propose to get done as long as situation requires it. Government can declare any body of persons engaged in lawlessness as unlawful assembly but before such action can be taken under Criminal Law Amendment Act it is said it must be established by proper inquiry that such state of lawlessness does exist.

GOVT. INTENTIONS NOT KNOWN.

Then reviewing legislative powers that could be asked for, it is pointed out that in July session of Bombay Council powers could be taken to prohibit picketting wholly or at chawls to make intimidation a cognisable offence and also to take powers to deport 'mowalis' as is done in Bengal under the Goonda Act. Government note, however refrains from expressing any opinion on intentions of Government. In the meanwhile, inquiries show that at Conference to-morrow there would be preponderant agreement on the proposal to ask Government to appoint an 'ad hoc' Committee to report in addition to other connected issues on the main issue as to whether deadlock is due to simple trade dispute or is due to any other cause. His Excellency the Governor it is believed will signify at Conference readiness of Government to appoint such 'ad hoc' committee. It is likely that His Excellency might be able to announce the personnel also.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber considered the attitude of its representatives at to-morrow's conference and agreed it is believed to instruct its delegates to press for an 'ad hoc' committee of inquiry as first preliminary step to the consideration of all other proposals for recourse to existing and fresh punitive and preventive legislation.

CITY FATHERS STRONG AGAINST REPRESSION.

The Bombay Corporation delegates also it is believed have come to similar decision. The Corporation delegates would discountenance an inquiry under the Trades Disputes Act and support

(Continued on page 7.)

WHAT THE MILLOWNERS WANT

—:o:—

Mr. Mody's Statement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I send herewith a statement by the Chairman, and shall feel obliged by your kindly publishing it in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours faithfully,

T. MALONEY SECRETARY.
Millowners' Association.
Bombay, June 20.

As attempts are being made in various quarters to mislead public opinion with regard to the attitude of the Millowners towards the question of the measures to be adopted for dealing with the present situation, it is necessary to state briefly the position they have taken up. The Millowners do "not" ask for "Repression" in any shape or form. All that they say is that in their opinion intimidations and lawlessness are going on in the mill area on a scale and in a manner which ought never to be tolerated. They have furnished ample evidence to the authorities on this issue, and if Government are satisfied that the position is as the Millowners have stated it, they must take prompt action to deal with it. What that action should be, it is for Government to determine, and if they satisfy public opinion about the gravity of the situation, and the necessity of the measures they propose to adopt, they must carry with them the support of all those who stand for law and order, and for the liberty of every man to pursue his lawful avocations. To put it in a sentence, what the millowners are asking Government to do is not to embark on a policy of suppression of legitimate activities, but to put down with a firm hand whatever lawlessness is found to exist.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 20.

The local market opened at Rs. 333/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 334/8 on scattered buying. At the advance there was some seling and the market closed at a p.m, as under. Owing to "Hadtal" the Cotton market will remain entirely closed to-morrow:—

Broach J/A. 334
Broach A/M. 342/8
Oomra July 288
Oomra D/J. 304
Bengal July 229
Bengal D/J. 254/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20

June	242.40 plus 0.40
Sept.	233.30 —0.10
Dec.	224.70 plus 0.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	250	....
Bengal Fine	240	....
Bengal F G	235	220
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240	....
Sindh-Punjab F G	235	220
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	280
Yeotmal Fine	295	270
Arvi Fine	295	270
Amraoti Fine	290	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	260
Mulkapur Fine	275	245
Khandesh Fine	260	235
Muthia Fine	240	225
Muthia F G	230	215
Nanded-Purna F G G S	300	265
Purna F G G S	290	265
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	290	265
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	265
Cambodia	410	....
Jinja	470	....
Busoga	475	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	364	361,646
Central India	1,201	373,841
Barsi and Nagar	1,583	252,616
Hyderabad-Gaorani	128	84,007
Berar	2,601	777,484
Central Provinces	2,223	386,096
Total Oomras	8,100	2,235,690
Dholera	5,598	183,511
N.-W. Provinces	56	61,520
Rajputana	878	46,035
Sind-Punjab	362	128,157
Broach	50	191,146
Coompta & Dharwar	1,430	94,868
Westerns-Northerns	900	39,714
Cocoanada	....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	29,810
Persian	....	1,649
American	1,032	9,364
Egyptian & African	....	82,231
Comilla Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	18,406	3,103,710

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 20.
1st Sept. to 13th June.

In full-pressed Baies.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,705	776,675
Japan & China	3,600	1,524,866
Coast Ports	....	17,691
Up-country by Rail	....	110,897
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	7,477
Total	8,305	2,437,606

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 20.

	Bales.
Cotton	18,406
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,255
Linseed	6,946
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	456
Gingellyseeds	325
Poppyseeds	170
Groundnuts	7,000
Castorseeds	606
Rice	4,410
Myrabollams	2,462
Cottonseeds	662
Mowraseeds	7
Gram	1,757
Joowar	60
Maize	14
Barley	666
Bajree	580
	Tons.
Coal	415

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 20.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 19-6-29, 1928-29, 9163000, 1927-28 8346000.

Receipts Yesterday 19-6-29, 1928-29 2000, 1927-28 3000.

Exports to date 19-6-29, 1928-29 7766000, 1927-28 7357000.

Stock at Ports 14-6-29, 1928-29 952000, 1927-28 995000.

Stock Interior Towns 14-6-29, 1928-29 353000, 1927-28 494000.

Stock Liverpool 14-6-29, 1928-29 987000, 1927-28 781000.

Visible Supply 14-6-29, 1928-29 2658000, 1927-28 3253000.

Quantity in Sight 14-6-29, 1928-29 15293000, 1927-28 13958000.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 19th inst.:—

July Highest 18.44 (11.29 a.m.) lowest 18.34 (10-40 a.m.).

New York market advanced on some trade buying.

Liverpool, June 19.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weekly weather favourable."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect ultimately higher market. Weather favourable but showers would cause considerable buying on account of fear of much damage by weevil."

Hentd:—"Government weather report considered favourable except in reference to boll weevil, July liquidation continues heavy, but market shows steady undertone."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from the Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co.:—

"Liquidation July both here New York, showers predicted, would encourage weevil."

Reuter:—"Market is steady. The favourable crop conditions being offset by covering by shorts and buying on the reaction theory."

Springman and Co.:—"Weather report generally favourable. Spinners principal buyers. Sentiment is bearish."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 19.

July	18.29—.03
October	18.72—.04
December	18.86—
January	18.90+.01
March	19.04—.01
Middling Spot	18.75—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 19.

July	18.56+.02
October	18.59+.04
Middling Spot	18.84—

NEW YORK.

New York, June 19.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	18.37
October	18.69
January	18.84
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
July	18.39
October	18.67
January	18.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 19.

	Opening	Closing
June		9.92—.05
July	9.91	9.92—.05
August		9.92—.05
September		9.92—.04
October	9.81	9.89—.03
November		9.98—.03
December		9.89—.03
January	9.88	9.90—.03
February		9.89—.03
March	9.92	9.94—.03
April		9.94—.04
May	9.94	9.95—.04
June		9.94—.04
Middling Spot		10.20—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

LONDON METALS.

London, June 19.

Copper, Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	£74
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£202-1/4

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.25—.10
Scinde, Fine	6.50—.10
Scinde, Superfine	6.75—.10
Bengal, Good	6.00—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25—.10
Bengal, Fine	6.50—.10
Oomra, Good	7.05—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35—.10
Oomra, Fine	7.65—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.35—.10
Broach, Fine	8.60—.10
Broach, Superfine	8.85—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 19.

July	15.75—.12
October	16.02—.08
November	15.97—.08
January	16.25—.05
March	16.36—.05
May	16.46—.05
Sakellardis, F.G.F. Spot	16.40—.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 19.

Silver:—Market is easier on absence of support.

Spot	24-7/16
Forward	24-7/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, June 9.

Demand Bills	484.37

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 19.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Liverpool, June 19.

Sugar September 1.87 cents.
Sugar December 1.96 cents.
Wheat July 1.07 1/8 dollars.
Wheat September 1.11-1/2 dollars.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 19.

July close at s 7/9 7/8d. up 3/8d.
Oct. close at s 8/2d up 7/8d.
Dec. close at 8/4 1/4d up 1d.

Wheat Chicago.

July per bushel 1.09 up 2-1/4
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.13-3/4 up 2-1/2.
Dec. per bushel dol 1.18-3/8 up 2-1/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment quoted £8-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment sellers £16-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June|July shipment sellers £18-7-6.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, June 19.

T T Berlin on London 20.32-1/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07-1/4.
T T Brussels on London 34.93.
T T Madrid on London 34.20.
T T Milan on London 92.66.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 123.95.
T T London on Prague 163.84.

LINSEED.

London, June 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June|July shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton—
July|Aug. shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f ton.—
June|July shipment. Hull sellers £15-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment quoted £18-7-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
July|Aug delivery buyers 27|10-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Sept|Dec. delivery paid 28|1-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
June|July shipment sellers 38|3.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.—
May|June shipment sellers 36|6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
June|July shipment sellers 41|6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Unquoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 11|4-1/2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|4-1/2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|5-3/4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 11|6-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot d.10-11/16 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 19.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. £19-3/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132-1/2.
National Bank £50-1/2.
Eastern Bank £6-3/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-3/4.
Conversion Loan £76-5/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £99-5/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56-1/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £66-1/8.
Consols £54-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, June 20.

The market remained closed for forward business. The following business was done on cash to-day:—

Indian Mfg. Rs. 1,010.
E. D. Sassoon Ordi. As. 6|6.
New Berar Press Rs. 793|12.
Ahmedabad Prantij Rs. 765.
Gujarat Rails Rs. 78.
Tapti Velley Rs. 642|8.
Sara Sirajgunj Rs. 88.
Bank of India Rs. 102.
Imperial Bank Rs. 1,432|8.
Imperial Bank new Rs. 348|12, Rs. 350.
Baroda Bank Rs. 78.
Central Bank Rs. 19|2, Rs. 19.
Andhra Pref. Rs. 948|8.
Tata Hydro Pref. Rs. 1,037|8.
Tata Power Pref. Rs. 968|12.
Tram Pref. Rs. 63|8.
Tata Hydro Defds. Rs. 109|8.
Punjab Cement Rs. 11|12, Rs. 11|13.
Empire of India Ince. Rs. 1,875.
Tata Steel Second Pref Rs. 73|8, 73|12.
Bombay Telephone Rs. 53|8.
Bombay Burma New Rs. 28, Rs. 282|8.
B. B.. Petrol Rs. 4|12.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Bombay, June 20.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

	July.	Oct.	Jan.
New York 12|6|29	18.56	18.76	18.93
Do. 19|6|29	18.39	18.72	18.90
	—.17	—.04	—.03
	July.	Oct.	Jan.
Liverpool 12|6|29	9.92	9.87	9.87
Do. 19|6|29	9.92	9.89	9.90
	—.02 pl.		.03

With the exception of the July position in New York which has been controlled by one of the largest houses there, prices both in Liverpool and America have remained practically unchanged throughout the week.

This is rather surprising in face of the very favourable weather reports which have been arriving almost daily, and it makes us search for the reason that has kept the market so remarkably steady. One view is that the present prices have already discounted a crop of 16 million bales and with an acreage of only 2 per cent to 3 per cent increase and average weather from now on this may be correct.

The acreage however may possibly be larger than this and the weather has certainly been better than average, and we cannot help feeling that the Boll weevil, which is known to be present in large quantities, is a more important factor than is generally recognised, and memories of the year 1921-1922 are preventing a decline to the levels that we should consider justified by the weather reports.

In the Bombay market conditions are all against cotton as the Mill Strike continues and out of a total stock of 11,79,000 bales it is estimated that there are at least 6-1/2 lakhs bales of cotton for sale.

We therefore advise all holders of ready cotton to take advantage of any reasonable offer to sell off their stocks, for in spite of an offtake by Exporters of possibly more than 28 lakhs we see little hope for a recovery in ready cotton prices or remaining old crop contracts.

With regard to New Crop contracts all we can say is that they are at a reasonable parity with the equivalent months in America, and we think that moderate purchases now and further purchases scale down, if the market drops, should show a profit in the long run, especially if our views about the boll weevil are correct.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, June 20.

The ready and forward cotton markets will remain entirely closed to-morrow i.e. on Friday out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. B. F. Madon of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. Ltd.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 20.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 7|12|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7|9|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 7|9|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 7|11 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|2|6 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|14 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

Our Market will remain entirely closed (Both Kanta & Soda) to-morrow, the 21st instant, as a protest against closing wells by the Municipality.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 20.

B. C. RATE.—
T T 1|5 25|32.
D D 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 June
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 June
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 June
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 3|4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 162 3|4.
SINGAPORE.—
Benks Selling D D 156 1|2.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 4.84 27|32 19th instant.
Shanghai-London 2|4 3|4 20th instant.
Japan-London 1|9 25|32 19th instant.
London-Paris 123.95 19th instant.
London-Belgium 34.925 19th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.202 19th instant.
London-Italy 92.70 19th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 18th instant, £4-4-11-1/2 19th instant.
Silver London Ready 24 1/2 18th instant, 24 7|16 19th instant.
Silver London Forward 24 9|16 18th instant, 24 7|16 19th instant.
Silver New York Ready 53 1/4 18th instant, 53 19th instant.
London Discount 3 Mos. 5 11|32 per cent 18th instant, 5 3|8 per cent 19th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 15|32 per cent 18th instant, 5 1|2 per cent 19th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 3-1/4 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4.1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

On Thursday the New York Cotton futures market ruled steady on short covering and some local buying on a reaction theory. Prices fluctuated within a range of 10 points and closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point. The weekly Government weather report issued to-day was mostly favourable except that the weather during the week was not favourable for checking the boll-weevil activity. The details are as under:—

ALABAMA:—Progress has been good with cool nights.
MISSISSIPPI:—Advance has been fairly good with favourable weather.
LOUSIANA:—The weathers has been generally favourable.
OKLAHOMA:—Advance as been very good though there has been much grass and weeds in the East.
TEXAS:—The weather has been very good in the extreme South to poor in the welter sections.

There is no doubt that the present favourable weather is helping the crop but behind this promising outlook the boll-weevil menace is discouraging taking any bold stand on the Bear side. The market is fluctuating within a narrow range awaiting further developments. The time of issuing notices against July contracts at New York is drawing near and although much of the floating long interest is liquidated, the attention of operators is drawn to big stock that is lying at New York. The market is short. It is remains to be seen what attitude the holders of stock adopt. As soon as this factor is over the Cotton trade will be facing private estimates of crop condition, acreage and size of the crop. This seasons first Bureau report will be issued on Monday the 8th July and it is very likely that in the absence of any material change in weather conditions, there will be considerable squaring up of open interest. The Farm Relief Bill is still awaiting the assent and operators are keenly watching the credit situation in the United States of America, where a deflation policy is quietly but persistently followed, probably with the benediction of the Government and the co-operation financial institution. Looking ahead the market does not seem in a mood for any run away of prices from the present level for some time to come.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, June 20.

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 529 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 168 per ton.

BAY DEPRESSION CROSSES COAST

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN MALABAR

VIZAGAPATAM GETS 7 INCHES OF RAIN

POONA, June 20.

The Bay depression crossed the coast early this morning and is now centred about fifty miles north of Vizagapatam where seven inches of rain has fallen.

Monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and South Burma and has extended in the central parts of the country, United Provinces and South Rajputana and into Gujarat.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Central Provinces, East Hyderabad, North Malabar, Madras Coast North; local in Assam, United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, West Berar, South Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy three inches; Amherst, Myitkyina two; Victoria Point, Rangoon three quaters; Diamond Island, Gwa a half; Shillong, Silchar, Saugor Island, Balasore, Cuttack a half; Jagdalpur three; Nowgong two; Dehra Dun, Nagpur one and a half; Roorkee, Chakr ta three quarters; Gorakhpur half; Allahabad, Amraoti Khandwa; Saugor; Pendra, Raipur, Mussoree a quarter; Bhavnagar two; Mount Abu, Deesa three quarters; Udaipur, Surat a half; Vizagapatam seven; Calingapatam, Mangalore two; Marmagao, Malegaon, Hanamkonda, Cochin one and a half; Calicut, Mercara one; Trivandrum three quarters; Nizamabad, Masulipatam a half and Mysore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Central Provinces, North Deccan, West Central India, Gujarat and South Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to continue in Northern Catchment of Godavari and may extend into Catchments and Basins of Tapti Nerbuda, Mahi and Sabarmati rivers during the next twenty-four hours.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THURSDAY

General Remarks:—The monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and has extended in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and south Rajputana and into Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad North, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local in south Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces West, Berar, Gujarat, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North and Hyderabad South. Skies are overcast in Gujarat, the south Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the east Central Provinces, Berar and Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in the west Central Provinces, the west United Provinces and the east and north Punjab, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Madras Coast North and the south Central Provinces, and drier in upper Sind, north Rajputana and most of the Punjab and the United Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the north Punjab and the east United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 112 degrees at Multan and Hissar.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces, the north Deccan, west Central India, Gujarat and south Rajputana.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	0.33"
Hissar	0.13"
Mount Abu	0.87"
Deesa	0.75"
Veraval	0.02"
Surat	0.44"
Bhavnagar	2.47"
Ahmedabad	0.14"
Neemuch	0.12"
Akola	0.05"
Amraoti	0.21"
Khandwa	0.35"
Saugor	0.25"
Nagpur	1.26"
Raipur	0.20"
Chanda	0.07"
Ratnagiri	0.01"
Marmugao	1.40"
Karwar	0.28"
Malegaon	1.38"
Ahmednagar	0.37"
Poona	0.01"
Sholapur	0.19"
Aurangabad	0.11"
Nizamabad	0.65"
Hyderabad	0.04"
Mangalore	2.04"
Calicut	1.02"
Cochin	1.36"
Trivandrum	0.86"
Coimbatore	0.05"
Cuddapah	0.13"
Masulipatam	0.66"
Cocanada	0.43"
Vizagapatam	6.54"

BOMBAY:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory past 24 hours 0.00"; total from 1st June to date 21.19" (10.16" above normal).

St. George's Hospital past 24 hours 0.00"; total from 1st June to date 21.30".

J. J. Hospital past 24 hours 0.00"; total from 1st June to date 15.92".

Maximum temperature 86 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 79 deg. (1 deg above normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20/6/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.669 inches (.013 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .13.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8. a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (1.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 279 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 21.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 21.88 inches.

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1.300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in Colaba Observatory at 1 hour 1 minute this morning (I. S.T.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 20/6/29 Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.00; J J Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date 20/6/29 Colaba Point 21.19, Fort 21.30; J J Hospital 15.02.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 20.26; Fort 22.11; J J Hospital 18.93.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 25.68; Fort 26.62; J J Hospital 22.75.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, June 20.

The Arabian sea monsoon revived along the west coast on the 12th and penetrated into the interior of the Peninsula in the course of the next two days. It remained normally active till the end of the week. There was also a strong but only temporary extension of the monsoon into north-west India on the 12th and the 13th. The Bay current was weak in Burma after the 13th and feeble in most of north-east India throughout the week. A depression appeared in the north of the Bay of Bengal off the Orissa Ganjam coast on the 18th and was centred about one hundred and fifty miles south-east of Gopalpur next morning. Some heavy falls of rain reported during the week are: Akyab seven inches, Cherrapunji six, and Tavoy and Cox's Bazar four each on the 12th, Cherrapunji ten on the 13th and Mangalore four on the 16th.—A. P.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. STEAMERS to PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
12 June	Mooltan	All	20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana	...	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
,,	Maloja x	...	20,837
,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	with	11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	now	16,088
24 ,,	Rasmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	sail	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,518
28 ,,	Morea	direc	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua	from	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Rasmak @		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura	Bombay	16,601
,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia	without	11,120
,,	Rasmak		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	transhipp	19,049
21 ,,	Rawalpindia		16 614
28 ,,	Morea	ment	10,958
1930			
11 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
14 ,,	Ranpura	at	16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x	Aden	20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,648

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from Ja

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8462

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single:	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929			
9-30 P.M.			
20th June.	Naldera	Colombo and	Australia.
29th ,,	Kiddersporea	Straits China and	Japan.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and	Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and	Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and	Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.	
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits,	China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

OR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave.
ozaki Maru	10500	-- --	@26June
aPenang Maru	5214	20 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	-- --	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	-- --	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	-- --	@7 Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Aisuta Maru	8000	27 June	15 July
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.

FROM ORIENT O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 July.
Siberia Maru	20000	24 July.	31 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
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Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO EAST AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF PORTS TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
26th June.	Chakja	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	Vasna	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
3rd July	Karagola	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate Fort. BOMBAY

BANKI

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jameir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos 'Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

L. WASHIG, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

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Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

Books on America

—:o:—

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By Arthur N. Holcombe. "Is there any real liberty and freedom in a state where men are compelled to obey laws which they dislike? This question is elaborately answered in this book by the learned author. Rs. 9-6.

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By Carl Becker. Gives a political history of America in brief, with an account of how the spirit of democracy was working since the Revolution and what form has it taken to-day. Rs. 7-14.

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By Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin. This Volume deals with the period following the Revolution upto the adoption of the Constitution. (1783—1789). It also recounts the making of the Constitution. Rs. 7-8.

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If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review"; Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

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A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

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Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can EQUAL RESULTS.

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East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
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SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
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WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
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why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
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COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 80.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

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That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
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POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
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THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
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THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

BOMBAY and JAPAN

We have INTERESTS in common in our growing trade: Both can insure mutual HAPPINESS and PROSPERITY, Through the growth of Trade which brings Friendship.

Let's Serve Your Merchants;
We are Ready to Assist Your Producers and Manufacturers,

By furnishing advertisers in this paper with the informations they require in Japan or through recommendation of respectable Japanese firms ——Importers of Your Merchandise or Exporters of Japanese Goods.

Measurements		Advertising Rates (per inch rated)	
Length of Column	21½ inches	Column Inches	
Width of Column	2½ ,,	1 to 200 in.	¥ 4.00
Page	8 Columns	201 ,, 500 ,,	3.60
		501 ,, 900 ,,	3.20
		901 to 1800 in.	¥ 2.80
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The Short-cut to Business Success
Is to Advertise in
THE JAPAN TIMES
Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.
Advertisers are respectfully requested to inform us periodically as to how many enquiries have reached them after advertisement had been placed in The Japan Times

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE DRAUGHTSMAN, temporarily for the Central Workshops, Mysore Railways. Salary up to Rs. 100/- per mensem according to qualifications. Only men with sound experience need apply H. S. AERS, Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore Railways, Mysore.

32388.

WANTED—(1) A SCIENCE TEACHER; a GRADUATE IN ARTS with Persian as his second LANGUAGE PREFERRED. Pay 75-5-100 (2) A PERSIAN TEACHER; pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and terms to the CHAIRMAN, Birla High School, Committee. Dhandhuka.

A 32390

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, through fully qualified, efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a registered body, of which the President is Rai Rajeshwar Bali Saheb, O.B.E., the Ex-Minister of Education U.P. Our employment bureau assists students in finding employments. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD, Naithani C. E. Member-in-charge.

A R1688

WANTED—LANGUAGES GRADUATE with teaching experience for Coronation High School Pay Rs. 100 to 125 start, according qualifications and experience. Sports-man preferred. Apply to Chief Karbhari, Mangrol.

A 32375

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860. Apply for Prospectus to Principal Dr. R. R. GUPTA, for learning and securing DIPLOMAS in DENTISTRY Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.

R168

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0., 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0. Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong.

T R1658.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BIG—Superior Langra, Bombay mangoes Rs. 17 per 100; Genuine rose-scented lichies Rs. 11 per 1,000 Expenses extra. Advance essential (season poor.get supply soon). Ador gardens with my worthy grafts Grafts catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, Riyasat Garden, No. 5, Darbhanga.

F R 1668

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 11-0 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 28th day of June, 1929, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 20th. June to 28th June, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 19th June, 1929.

32387

MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1929, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. A. M. Kajiji, who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th day of June, 1929,to the 22nd day of June, 1929, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1929.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 3rd July 1929, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 10th June, 1929 and WHO HAVE PAID ALL DUES TO THE COMPANY WHETHER IN RESPECT OF CALLS OR INTEREST THEREON OR OTHERWISE.

32190

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for the Government Technical School, Lucknow. Applicants should have a good degree in engineering (mechanical and electrical) and at least five years' experience in railway or similar mechanical engineering workshops. Commercial and industrial experience is desirable. Salary Rs. 800—25—1200. A house is provided which must be occupied, and for which rent is charged. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Canvassing will disqualify. Apply by registered post to the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore by the 15th July, 1929, giving age and full particulars of qualifications.

32389

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TREBLE POWER HYDRAULIC RIVETTER, BOILER STEEL DRILLING MACHINE, HORIZONTAL BAND SAW, ENGINE TYRES, WIER PUMPS, HIGH SPEED TOOL STEEL, AND PIPES CAST IRON 1ST CLASS AND SECOND-HAND WORKSHOP MACHINERY SUCH AS MOULDING MACHINES, PLANING MACHINES, DRILLING MACHINES, CIRCULAR SAW BENCHES, BORING MACHINES, MORTICING MACHINES, LATHES OF SORTS, AND PORTABLE TILE MAKING MACHINE, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of Surplus Stores and Second-hand Machinery, which can be seen at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Mechanical Shops, Parel, Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder and Lighting Sub-Station at Wadi Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Surplus Stores and Second-hand Machinery." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1929.

D. S BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

11th June, 1929.
1 32356

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that pursuant to an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp in Court on the 31st day of May, 1929, in High Court Suit No. 885 of 1929 filed by our client LALJI CHANA against Versi Velji, Morarji Velji, Kurpal Devaji and Meghji Punja for dissolution of the partnership of Sha Versi Lalji, doing business as Cloth Merchants at Sopari Baug, the stock-in-trade, goodwill, furniture and outstandings of the said shop were sold by Auction between the partners of the said firm on the 10th day of June, 1929, and at such Auction Sale, our said client Lalji Chana has purchased the stock-in-trade, goodwill, furniture and outstandings of the partnership of Sha Versi Lalji. Our client is now the sole proprietor of the said concern and will carry on the said business in the said name of Sha Versi Lalji on his own account. The debtors of the said business of Sha Versi Lalji are requested to make their payments to our client Lalji Chana now the sole proprietor. Our client will not in any way, recognise and will not be bound by any payments, which may be made to any person or persons not duly authorised by our client to recover the same.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1929.

DWEKAR & POPATLAL,
Attorneys for Lalji Chana the Plaintiff in suit No. 885 of 1929 and the sole proprietor of Sha Versi Lalji.

32386

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. JAFFERBHAI KANJI has contracted to sell to our client, a portion of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office at Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be confirmed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated to have been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Inami land or ground which is known by the name of Marwada the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Parel Tank Road in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16954 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2497 and Cadastral Survey No. 152 Parel, and Sewri Division, and in the Books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 1066 (1) and Street No. 26 and bounded as follows:—East by the said Parel Tank Road, West by the property of Ardeshir Framji Wadia, North by the property of Dadaji Devsi, South by the property of Premchand Raichand and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1929.

NATVERLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30392

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Aridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. [illegible]

Cook EASY

Fully illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

Bombay Agents:— Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Society's Veneer Cracks under flaming Russian Passion in

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE

Featuring

BEVERLEY BAYNE

Has a Woman the right to stea happiness? One mis-mating through the wiles of an ambitious mother, and scores were made unhappy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p. m.

AL JOLSON IN

THE JAZZ SINGER

Supported in a Supreme Role by a Mighty Cast including

MAY McAVOY
WARNER OLAND
EUGENIE BESSERER.

SEE AND HEAR

AL JOLSON'S

Vibrant Voice Speak right out of the Screen in Scenes of Sheerest Emotion.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

DOUGLAS MACLEAN

Goes Stanley and Livingstone one better in

HOLD THAT LION

To win the Girl, Doug has to capture the most unsociable Lion in Africa.

THE CAPITOL

(Always Cool and Comfortable)
TO-DAY AT 6-40 & 10 P. M.

THE LAST DAY

The Idol of the Millions

JACKIE COOGAN IN

BUTTONS

FROM TO-MORROW

A GIGANTIC DOUBLE ATTRACTION

Special Engagement of the Famous Continental Artistes.

THE BELGIAN VARIETY COMPANY

Direct from the SCALA THEATRE, BRUSSELS.

They have also made a successful tour in Alhambra, Athens, Paganini, Geneva, Kursaal, Cairo, Belvedere, Alexandria and Municipal, Beyrouth.

NINE VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES

IN

Fascinating Dances, Enrapturing Melodies and Witty Comic Sketches.

Also the latest

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SENSATIONAL PICTURE

ALTARS OF DESIRE

featuring

MAE MURRAY

ALSO

THE DERBY RACE 1929.

CHANGE IN PRICES :

Box : Rs. 15 each; Dress Circle Rs. 3-6 ; First Class Rs. 2-4 ; Second Class Rs. 1-2; Third Class 9 as. (including tax).

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan Sallabhanga, Wardpet.

L.E. 187.

for all your

Skin Troubles

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT
IS PURELY HERBAL
Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN"
FOR CUTS · BRUISES · BURNS · SCALDS · PILES · ECZEMA · ITCH · DELHI SORES · BAD LEGS · PRICKLY HEAT · ULCERS · RINGWORM · BOILS · ABSCESSES · CHRONIC SORES · BITES & STINGS · SPRAINS · RHEUMATISM
झामबक
सभीगाचें उत्तम औषध

Price R. I. or Rs. 2-4. Of medicine dealers everywhere.

Keep A Box Always Handy!

BEAUTIFUL

in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

FRIDAY, June 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 22.

The s.s. "Mooltan" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Warwicks vs Ulsters, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 23.

Annual Convocation of Nathibai D. Thackersey's Indian Women's University, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, 5 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUTH LEAGUE, MATUNGA.

A special general body meeting will be held on Sunday (the 23rd instant), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Napoo Hall, Matunga.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack 1, death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 70. The total mortality this day last year was 61.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

The annual General Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union will be held on the 29th and 30th June 1929, in the Damodar Thakarsi Hall, Parel. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A. has been elected President. All members and railwaymen are cordially invited to attend.

YOUTH LEAGUE, MATUNGA.

A special General Body meeting of the above League will held on Sunday (the 23rd instant), at 8-30 (S. T.), at the League's Office, Napoo Hall, Matunga. The agenda is posted at the League's Notice Board.

DONATION TO "GRIHA-LAXMEE."

Mrs. Indirabai Javalkar of Poona has donated a sum of Rs. 51 to the "Grihalaxmee" magazine in appreciation of the valuable social work being done by that popular magazine.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients (made, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of May 1929 was 5,466.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special general meeting of the Samaj under Rule No. 47 will be held on Sunday (the 30th instant), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office, Kawarana Building, Parel.

STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

Members of the above League are, hereby, requested to attend to an inter-debate to be held on Saturday (22nd instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Marina Mansion, Chawpatty, when the M. S. U. will propose:—"Social Reform must precede political Reform." The T. D. Union will oppose it.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-0 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 2-0 p.m. the same day.

CLERKS' UNION, BOMBAY.

At the meeting of the Managing Committee held on Sunday last it was resolved to invite Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai to accept the Presidentship for the year 1929-1930, and the following office-bearers were elected:—Vice-President: Mr. K. C. Desai, Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. A. Krishna Rao and Mr. C. P. S. Narayanan, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. B. Subba Rao. It was also resolved that Mr. V. M. Dubhashe be requested to take up the editorship of the Official Organ of the Union "The Indian Clerk."

MUSLIM AMBULANCE DIVISION.

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School is organising a Muslim Ambulance Division of St. John A. Association to meet the pressing demand of the Pilgrim Department and the public of Bombay. Muslim students in general and Anjuman students past and present in particular are requested to take advantage of the First-aid Classes which will be conducted in the High School premises in Hornby Road, on Sundays from 3-4 p.m. (S. T.), by Corporal D. M. Kothare of the Cosmopolitan Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade.) The first lecture commences on Sunday, 23rd June 1929.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The annual thanksgiving mass will be celebrated by the employees of the Bombay Port Trust, at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 23rd instant at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.)

SORAB BHARUCHA ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Under the auspices of the Y. M. P. A. the above competition will be held for boys and girls attending schools on Sunday the 23rd instant at the C. J. Public Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside and Mrs. Deshmukh will distribute the prizes while Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, B.A., J.P. and Mr. Javeri Advocate will act as judges.

PATHARE PRABHU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at Khar in the bungalow of Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao on Sunday the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch classes, in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Military Sanitation for Males and Females will be conducted in the Charni Road Municipal School, near Prarthana Samaj every Saturday for females (in Marathi) and every Sunday for males (in English) commencing from Saturday (the 22nd instant) and Sunday (the 25th instant) respectively. Successful candidates will be awarded Association Certificates. Classes are free to all without distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the class Secretaries by attending on the above days, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

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BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

His Excellency the Governor has issued over his signature a certificate to those members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (No. 3 District), who did good service as Ambulance workers during the Bombay Riots in February 1929. His Lordship the Hon. Chief Justice Sir Norman Kemp will preside and present these certificates to their recipients, at the Bombay Town Hall on Saturday (the 22nd instant) at 5 p.m. when there will be a full parade of the Bombay Corps of the Brigade. This is a unique honour personally granted by His Excellency in appreciation of the services rendered by the Brigade to the citizens of Bombay.

WELL KNOWN JAIN MERCHANT DEAD

—:o:—

LATE MR. DEVKARAN MULJI.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Devkaran Mulji, one of the leading merchants of Bombay. He had been suffering from cancer for the last six months and passed away at his residence in Princess Street at midnight on Wednesday. He was a self-made man who by his industry and thrift rose from abject poverty to be one of the dominating figure and personality in the industrial life of the city. He was a devout Jain and many Jain temples in the city owe their existence to his magnanimity. He was also the founder of many libraries and supported many student hostels. The Uthamana will be held on Friday (to-day) at Govind Mansion, Princess Street.

He leaves behind him a large circle of friends and relatives including Mr. Manibhai K. Seth to mourn his loss.

TREE BRANCH KILLS A WOMAN

Sakoobai, (30) a Hindu woman, was sitting under a cocoanut tree on the 17th of May last at Mahim when by the strong wind a branch of the tree fell upon her, and she sustained injuries. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Wednesday, death being due to blood-poisoning. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CANCELLATION OF BAIL BOND

—:o:—

HAS SPECIAL PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION?

In the case already reported in this paper regarding the murder of 3 Pathans at Mazgaon, a nice point of law was argued on Monday before Mr. Brown, Special Presidency Magistrate. As accused No. 3 (Hirji Punjab and accused No. 4, (Sitalsingh Surjangsingh) were released on bail by the order of the learned Presidency Magistrate Mr. Khairaz, Mr. Baptista on behalf of accused No. 3 argued at the time when these accused along with others were committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, that the Court of the Special Presidency Magistrate had no jurisdiction to cancel the bail-bond, having regard to S. 497 (5) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

On Monday Mr. Kirksmith, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown and pointed out that the Court of the Special Presidency Magistrate had jurisdiction, under Sec. 220 Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Baptista then contended that the Court cannot vary its order. Mr. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, on behalf of accused No. 4, supported Mr. Baptista. His Worship after hearing the arguments delivered his order saying that he had jurisdiction under Sec. 350 (3) Criminal Procedure Code to cancel the bail-bond and that as he had made no order regarding the bail of these accused Nos. 3 and 4, it could not be considered as variation of the prior order. He, therefore, ordered the bail-bonds of accused Nos. 3 and 4 to be cancelled.

RIOTING AND CAUSING HURT

—:o:—

THREE OUT OF EIGHT ACCUSED CONVICTED

Before Mr. Brown Special Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, Bombay, eight Mahomedans—(1) Abdul Rahim Ajmalkhan, (2) Miyakhan Ali Mahomadkhan, (3) Mahomedhussein Malanj, (4) Phiroz Laldin, (5) Chhotoo Saljoo, (6) Hussein Allarakhia, (7) Fida Hussein, Imad Hussein, (8) Mahomedhussein Thingna, were put up charged with rioting and causing the death of two Hindus and grievous hurt to several other persons on the 8th of February last when riots were ramnant in Bombay. Mr. Manker, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Azad appeared for accused No. 1 and Mr. Haji for the other accused. Mr. A. Oliver Sergeant attached to the Lamington Road Police Station in his examination-in-chief stated that on 8th February at about 8-30 p.m. he went to Falkland Road to the Police Guard stationed at the Bombay Theatre and saw a large crowd of Mahomedans near Falkland Road 7th Cross Lane. It dispersed on the arrival of the Police and then he noticed a body of a Hindu lying in a pool of blood. He removed him to the J. J. Hospital when the doctor pronounced him dead. The next morning on receipt of certain information he again went to Falkland Road and found the dead body of a Hindu. It was removed to the Morgue.

TEA SHOP SERVANT'S EVIDENCE.

Witness Musa Hussein deposen that he was a servant in a tea shop near Golpitha at Falkland Road and at about 8 p.m. on the 8th of February he was going from Glopitha to the Play House when he heard the shouts of "maro, maro". He returned to his shop after some time and was there the whole night, but did not see anything unusual. He further stated that when he was called at the Police Station for an identification parade P. C. No. 3095 C (Kashiram) and P. C. No. 2539 C (Bhagwan) threatened him that unless he identified accused Nos. 1, 5 and 6 as being armed with knives and sticks they would lock him up. Jaibai Maruti another witness for the prosecution told the Court that she lived at Falkland Road and on 8th February at about 8-30 p.m. she saw a Hindu being struck by some Mahomedans. She further added that accused No. 7 asked the Hindus to remove his cap and when he did so this accused seeing the tuft dealt him a blow on his head with a stick. Witness Keshav Raghu a tailor narrated to the Court his sad experience of that day. He said that on that day at about 9 p.m. he was returning home and when he came to the Kolsa Galli, a Mahomedan Pan shopkeeper gave him two blows on his back with a bamboo and another Mahomedan came out from the tea shop adjoining the pan-shop and gave him blows on his head with a thick bamboo stick. A Parsi and some Hindus, however, came up to his rescue. Besides the above some more witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. The accused pleaded not guilty. Accusen Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 were discharged for want of evidence, while accused Nos. 2, and 8 were sentenced, each to 4 months, and accused No. 7 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST MR. SHAMDASANI

—:o:—

POSTPONED TO NOVEMBER 15

The defamation case brought by Sir Phiroze Sethna against Mr. P. D. Shamdasani was postponed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to November 15 on an application made by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Counsel for the complainant on Thursday.

Mr. Velinkar stated that Sir Phiroze Sethna was proceeding to England to attend the Conference of the Managing Directors of the Sun Life Insurance Company to be held in London on July 8 and would leave Bombay on the 22nd instant. He therefore prayed that the case may be postponed till that time.

Mr. Shamdasani protested and asked the Court not to look to the convenience of the complainant. Further he claimed that if facilities were given to the complainant he was also entitled to the same as he was also proceeding to England in October and might not come back for four or five months.

His Worship postponed the case to November 15 and in his order stated that Mr. Shamdasani's application for postponment would be entertained.

Mr. Velinkar also made another application for exemption of Sir Phiroze Sethna's presence in the case in which he and 10 others stand charged with having made statements in the balance sheet of the Central Bank of India of 1926 false in material particulars, knowing them to be false, on the same ground.

The Court granted the exemption.

CASE UNDER PROSTITUTION ACT

—:o:—

WOMAN GETS 10 MONTHS JAIL

1. In the Girgaum Police Court judgment was delivered on Wednesday the 19th instant by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, in a case, in which Sundri and Maryambai stood charged, under the Prevention of Prostitution Act, with having procured a girl aged 16 years for the purposes of prostitution for the brothel of one Chandbi, daughter of accused No. 2.

Inspector Gole appeared for the Prosecution. Accused No. 2 was defended by Mr. Nadirsha Vakil and the first accused was in person.

The facts of the case in brief are these:—A Mang Garudi girl 16 years old, who was living with her mother at Parel was brought by accused No. 1 to the brothel of Chandbi at Cooper Building, Falkland Road on the 2nd of February 1929 at about 1-30 p.m. Inspector Tawde was watching the movements of the girl Soni for sometime.

On the day in question Inspector Tawde saw a Christian by name Frank Pereira, and the girl Soni being taken into the brothel of accused No. 1. Inspector Tawde followed them and saw that the door of the room was closed.

Accused No. 1 and Soni were seen often moving about near Golpitha with a view to secure some man or the other for immoral purposes.

When the room was opened in the presence of the Punchas, both the accused with the girl and the Christian customer were found inside the room.

Accused No. 1 stated in her defence that she had been going to that brothel for the sake of alms for the last 2 months.

The statement of accused No. 2 was to this effect that her daughter Chandbi was the keeper of the said brothel and that she was merely living there as a cook to her daughter. She did not know anything beyond this. As Chandbi was not present, she was arrested by the Police.

The Court on the evidence before it convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced her to undergo 10 month's rigorous imprisonment. Since there was not sufficient evidence to establish the charge against the 2nd accused beyond reasonable doubt, His Worship ordered her to be acquitted.

FATE INTERVENES IN MARRIAGE

—:o:—

SAD DEATH OF A HINDU BOY

How a young Hindu boy received fatal injuries while preparing some detonators was narrated at the Coroner's court on Thursday. It appeared from evidence that Narayen Shanker residing in Jhawar State was mixing on the 13th instant some chemicals to prepare detonators in honour of his approaching wedding when all of a sudden the chemicals exploded and he received serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED MURDER

—:o:—

WOMAN CHARGED WITH POISONING OLD MAN

Deputy-Inspector Sawant, attached to Maharbowri Police station, placed on the 19th instant Ganpat Dhondu and Hansabai wife of Hari Daji on a charge of murder and abetment thereof before Mr. I. N. Mehta, at the Girgaum Police Court.

The prosecution alleged that on the 1st instant at about 11 p.m. one Hari Daji, husband of accused No. 2 died in his cold-drink shop at Sandhurst Road under suspicious circumstances. Enquiries showed that accused No. 1 and one Achhan were seen powdering something on the 'Otta' of the building, where the cold drink shop of the deceased is situated. In the course of the investigation it was further found out that both the accused were on friendly terms and that the first accused and Achhan had brought medicine for the deceased.

A post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, was held and the contents of the stomach were sent to the Chemical Analysers, who reported that 8 grains of Arsenic was detected. Inquest was held and the Jurors returned a verdict in the course of which they opined that poison was administered by Ganpat Dhondu in conspiracy with the woman Hansabai.

As inquiries were not completed and as Achhan still to be traced the Police applied for remand till the 26th instant.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, who appeared for the second accused made an application for bail. But as it was in evidence that the first accused was powdering some stuff in the company of another woman who has since absconded and as the offence is non-bailable, the court rejected the bail application and ordered the accused to be remanded into Police custody for 7 days.

TEA SHOP SERVANT KNIFED

—:o:—

THREE PERSONS ON TRIAL

Hyderalikhan alias Hardankhan Usufalikhan, Abdul Aziz Banizamalli and Abdul Majidkhan Nazikhan were put up before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate Sixth Court by Sub-Inspector Patel of the Agripada Police Station on a charge of murder and abetment and an application for remand into police custody was made.

It appears that on 18th inst. at about 11-30 p.m. Akbar Ahmed Inayatulla and Abdul Kayum who were servants in accused No. 2's tea-shop situated on the ground-floor of the Taj Building at Gowalia Tank Road demanded their four months' pay from accused No. 2, who said that he would pay it when he would get the money. Thereupon Abdul Kayum told him that he would not allow him to remove any articles from the shop until his dues were paid. Accused No. 2 then handed over his umbrella to accused No. 1 and told him to take it away and he would see how he was obstructed. When accused No. 1 was going out with the umbrella he was stopped by Abdul Kayum. Accused No. 2 thereupon, it is alleged, took out a knife from the drawer of a table in the shop and gave it to accused No. 1 and told him to stab anyone who obstructed him from going out of the shop. Abdul Kayum stopped accused No. 1 when the latter was going out. Accused No. 1 thereupon, it is alleged, stabbed him with the knife. Abdul Kayum ran away to save himself but was chased and again stabbed twice by accused No. 1 when accused No. 3 had caught him. Abdul Kayum fell on the ground bleeding profusely. Police came up and arrested the accused and removed the injured man to hospital where he died. His dying deposition was recorded by Mr. Khairaz Presidency Magistrate, in the presence of the three accused.

As inquiries were incomplete, the accused were remanded into police custody for a period dof 14 days.

STABBING A HINDU BOY

—:o:—

RIOT DAYS' ECHO

Before Mr. Brown, Special Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, Bombay, three Mahomedans—Latiff Hussein, Ismail Ibrahim and Kassam Haji Abdul Karim were put up yesterday charged with rioting and committing murder of a Hindu boy named Babulal Gulabdas on the 2nd of May last and with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Manker, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness examined on behalf of the prosecution was Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station. He deposed that in consequence of certain information received from the Pydhonie Police Station at about 11 p.m. on the 2nd of May he with some officers and men went to Mumbadevi via Masjid Bunder Road and when he was at Mumbadevi Tank Road he saw witness Mohanial who told him that some Mahomedans had gathered and were throwing stones at the Hindus. Witness Mohanlal also showed him the *Otla* of a shop where a Hindu boy was stabbed by 3 or 4 Mahomedans. The injured boy was treated by Mohanlal and handed over to the police.

Mr. Wagle further stated that while he was making inquiries Laljee Jetha, another witness for the prosecution shouted out to him from the window of his house that one of the assailants was one Latiff i.e., accused No. 1 and his companions and showed him the lane where the assailants were gone. Threupon he Mohanlal and Lalji with some police officers went into the Kava Lane. When he entered the Kava Lane he saw on the *Otla* of a buildidng some men who on seeing the police bolted upstairs. Deputy Inspector Chandkhan and some officers were sent in pursuit and they came down with the three accused in custody. After some time the injured boy died in the hospital. After the evidence of Inspector Wagle, the case was postponed for want of time.

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Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

Liverpool and New York Quotation figures not received till going to press.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JULY.

NEW YORK

New York, June 20.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 4 points and favourable weather induced more offerings which caused a decline of 7 points. However at the decline there was scattered covering which sustained prices as the market closed at a decline of 6 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, June 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 1 point and after improving further by one point the market remained quiet throughout the session and closed at a decline of 2 points. The total imports were 2,600 bales.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Friday Liverpool Market is due to open at unchanged prices while Bombay is closed but on parity Broach July-Aug. will be Rs. 332-8-0.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

—:o:—

Warmer. No precipitation. Weather favourable. Cotton belt partly cloudy.

Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation. Slightly warmer.

DAIWADNYA CENTRAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above Society, will be held in the Hall of "Shri Mangal Harischandralaya", Sandhurst Road, on Sunday (the 23rd instant), at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. K. H. Powdwal, presiding. The annual report and the audited accounts of the Society for the year 1928-29, will be read and a fresh Managing Committee will be formed by election. Lady students of the community passing different University Examinations will be awarded Society's prizes.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 20.

Silver Ready	24 7 0	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	24 7 0	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 20.

1st Settlement	55 13 0	
2nd Settlement	55 11 0	
3rd Settlement	55 11 0	

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1929.

Culpable Neglect

—:o:—

Presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of a girl's school in Simla, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Governor of the Punjab, dwelt at some length on the poor progress of girl's education in his province and on the serious and persistent disparity between the number of boys and girls under instruction. He pointed out that while the number of boys attending schools and colleges in the Punjab was over ten lakhs, that of girls was under one lakh. The figures for other provinces are nearly as bad. In the whole of India in 1926-27, there were about ten millions of boys under instruction, while the number of girls was only 11 lakhs. The number of boys is itself very small in all conscience as compared with a total population of 320 millions. But the number of girls receiving any kind of instruction is poor beyond words and reflects little credit upon the men of the country or the Government that rules it. But the worst is yet to be told. Of the eleven lakhs of girls, a vast majority never go beyond the primary stage. And, if the figures were more minutely examined, it would be revealed that even in the primary stage a large majority stagnated in the lowest classes of primary schools. The number of girls receiving anything like a decent secondary education is less than a lakh. A sad commentary this on Indian men's sense of justice to women or of appreciation of universal culture!

The results of this gross disparity must be patent to every right-thinking man. The cultural suppression of women has cramped the social life of Indians, and has held back the cultural progress of men themselves. Some communities are now making frantic efforts to promote the education of their boys, little realising how much they are handicapped by the lack of an educational atmosphere in their homes due to the stark ignorance of mothers. Yet some of these communities profess horror at the prospect of compulsory education for girls of eleven years of age. Let the truth be frankly told, because it needs to be appreciated, that through blind adherence to custom and through crude notions of propriety and of the value of education, we have, so far, woefully neglected the education of our girls. An extenuating circumstance but not a justification is that the enlightened minority has not the power better to regulate national education despite an apathetic majority, and the Government that has the power is by its very nature incapable of any bold enterprise and is content with pointing the finger of scorn at the apathetic majority. The present state of things can be, to some extent, remedied only by universal compulsory education for both boys and girls, free secondary education for girls and the penalising of the marriage of girls under sixteen. It may or may not be possible for the people to give effect to all these reforms till they have the whole machinery of Government in their control. But if they mean it, they can do a great deal on these lines by voluntary effort.

Constructive Statesmanship

—:o:—

A couple of years after the Armistice a distinguished British journalist visited America. He discovered there a sense of disillusionment regarding President Wilson's policy. He remarks in his reminiscences of the visit "The cry was: 'Look at poor old Europe! Guess it's a jolly good riddance to be quit of her anyway! Her troubles are only beginning and her wretched old League of Nations is a broke show from the start.'" The Big Navy group in America, encouraged by this prevalent feeling to maintain the country in continued isolation, with the intent of defending the Monroe Doctrine and making American prestige felt all over the world, found its appeal for increasing naval armaments falling on sympathetic ears. But after the lapse of a decade, enlightened opinion in America began to realise the folly of this isolation, this insistence on beating the big drum, this insensate worship at the feet of Mars. The Kellogg Pact of Peace was the first notable victory of this enlightened opinion and the stimulating and frank utterance of General Dawes at the banquet given to him in London after his preliminary discussions with the new British Premier is an index of the sincerity and earnestness with which American statesmen to-day wish to re-orientate Anglo-American policy and tackle the thorny problem of naval disarmament.

In a significant passage in his speech General Dawes observed: "Upon the statesman primarily lies the duty of peacemaking, and in negotiations, he must hold the initiative. But if the naval experts rise to a proper sense of their responsibility, the use by the statesmen of their 'Yardstick' would not be one which would invite peril from extreme pacifists and extreme militarists." In the present outlook of European statesmen on the question of disarmament there is no possibility that the views of "extreme pacifists" will make the slightest impression upon them. The proceedings of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva are a sad commentary on the progress which disarmament has achieved and there is no reason for General Dawes to apprehend that the "extreme pacifists" will influence materially those who talk and talk at Geneva. But there is some hope, at least, that the co-operation of Britain and America under the cautious conditions indicated by Mr. MacDonald in his speech at Lossiemouth will be fruitful in inculcating a new spirit at Geneva, in inducing amongst the members of the "board" the British Premier suggests to solve the problem of disarmament "in co-operative fellowship", a lively sense of the danger of allowing "extreme militarists" to obstruct every genuine attempt to introduce a practical scheme of universal reduction in armaments. The two committees suggested by Mr. MacDonald to settle the question of reduction have an excellent opportunity of helping the constructive endeavour initiated by General Dawes and Mr. Ramsay MaDonald. The latter's declaration that what are known as Anglo-American conversations "are not exclusive—they are inclusive", should prevent the birth of a feeling of jealousy in other Governments that in this matter of international importance Britain and America are doing something "off their own bat".

Banking Enquiry Committee

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"Scrutator" in his letter we publish elsewhere draws attention to the melancholy duty which falls on the Government of India to nominate, in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers, a successor to the late Mr. B. F. Madon on the Banking Enquiry Committee. As we pointed out yesterday, the loss sustained by the Committee by the death of Mr. Madon is irreparable. "Scrutator" suggests the name of Mr. Haji as the most suitable successor to Mr. Madon. As the mover of the resolution regarding the appointment of the Committee, Mr. Haji should have found his place on it. If he is now appointed he will certainly be an invaluable asset to the Committee. We understand that the Federation is likely to consider the claim of Sir Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Walchand Hirachand as well as Mr. Haji in this connection before intimating its choice to the Government. Mr. Walchand is already a member of the Agricultural Research Council, work on which will require all the time and energy he can spare from his business activities. Sir Chunilal is shortly proceeding to Geneva and though he will be able to return to India very soon, with all his undoubted talents he will hardly supply, in the required measure, the wide and thorough grasp of the principles of banking as well as rare fighting spirit which distinguished the late Mr. Madon from other members of the Banking Committee. Prof. K. T. Shah of the Bombay University would, in this respect, be the most worthy successor to Mr. Madon, especially as, with the solitary exception of Mr. Mani Subedar, the Committee is very poor so far as the inclusion of sound economists is concerned. The Federation, we trust, will not overlook these considerations in making its recommendations.

To the Rescue

—:o:—

The seriousness of the situation in Assam caused by the incessant downpour of rain which has flooded the vast area of 5,000 miles can be gauged from the distressing reports from Sylhet and other districts in the Province. Nearly 12 lakhs of people are affected and only an All-India effort promptly to come to their help will save these helpless sufferers from the cruelty of Nature, from starvation and death. Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Subash Bose and G. D. Birla have been wired for immediate help but financial response to this appeal should be immediately forthcoming from every part of the country. We hope on this side of India our countrymen will not lag behind in making this response. But what are the Government of India doing? Is it not their duty to loan to a provincial administration with limited resources like Assam, a substantial amount to help in the rescue work?

THE LAWYER AND THE BUREAUCRAT

—:o:—

(After Mackay's "The Miller of the Dee.")

(BY "J")

There lived a lawyer quite and bold.
A dauntless M.L.A.,
Who speechified from morn till night
With frightful energy.
And this the burden of his talk
For ever used to be:
"I hate the English aye, I do,
And the English they hate me."

"Thou'rt wrong, my friend," said a bureaucrat;
"Thou'rt wrong as wrong can be;
For though an Englishman am I,
I'm sure I hate not thee.
And tell us now what makes thee sing
Thy hymn of hate with glee"
The lawyer scratched his pate and said,
"Good sir, I've reasons three.

"The first is that you're awful proud;
You're proud as proud can be,
The second, though you freedom love,
You will not see us free.
The third, I much regret to say,
Is that you cannot see
Our point of view, and brand us with
Inferiority."

"That we are proud, I do admit,"
The bureaucrat, said he;
"But wrong art thou if thou affirm
We will not see you free.
Your welfare we have still at heart;
It's plain as plain can be;
But 'Hasten slowly' 's what we say,
And you say, 'Rapidly.'

"Your point of view we understand,
But fear you fail to see
The English point of view and our
Responsibility."
The lawyer, unconvinced, said,
"With you I can't agree;
So I will sing my hymn of hate
Till Bharatvarsh is free."

WHAT THE PRINCES SHOULD DEMAND

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

The Indian Princes are assembling in Bombay to confer with the Viceroy about the Butler Committee Report. This is, therefore, an appropriate occasion to address them few words as to what they should suggest about these recommendations. The Princes may consider this advice officious, but my reasons for offering the same are three. In the first place, I sincerely desire that this Order should continue to exist only as hereditary and constitutional rulers of the various States. Secondly, I do not want Indian States to merge into British India. I desire a union but not unity in the federal organisation. Thirdly, excepting the one question, namely, the continuance of autocracy, there is hardly any conflict between the rulers and the ruled on all other aspects of this complicated problem of Indian States. The people of the States are vitally concerned in the recommendations of the Butler Committee. What the people think of this report, how it affects the British Indians I have dealt with at considerable length before in your columns. I am trying in this article what the Princes should do consistently with what they have been advocating till now.

THEORY OF DIRECT RELATIONS.

The first recommendation of the Committee is that the relations of the States are directly with the Crown. Leaving aside the question whether his position is historically correct and why it is supported by the bureaucracy, let us consider whether the Princes would be in a better position by emphasising this theory. Assuming it is accepted, the Indian States would be governed by the King with the assistance of his Privy Councillors and by his constitutional advisers. The Princes would be subjected even under this form to severe criticism and exposure in both Houses of Parliament. Interpellations would be asked and debates would be raised much more forcibly than is the case now. If there is any grievance of any ruler he shall have to resort to England for redress and incur inordinate costs. The Indian States would be thrown into the melting pot of the English party politics and to improve their status they shall have to enlist the sympathies of the leaders of public opinion in England which means ultimately the voters of England. Would this course be cheaper, more effective and more advantageous than if they were to be identified with the Dominion Government of the future? When Dominion Status is conferred, there would be hardly any scope for agitation in British Parliament for the internal conditions of India. The necessity of agitation in Parliament would be confined solely to international relations. British Indian affairs, therefore, would not loom large in the Mother of Parliaments. The Indian States alone, by reason of this solitary and excluded position, would receive prominent attention in England The trend of public opinion in England is getting Socialistic and democratic every day. The coming into power second time of Labour is the precursor of what is to happen From Labour to Communism seems to be the eventual development and a long struggle would ensure before the principles of Communism dominate the United Kingdom. But Labour would get undoubtedly stronger every day and it is as certain as day-light that it would never support autocracy in the Indian States. Perhaps, their avowed opposition to autocracy may not be apparent till the Labour Government has an overwhelming majority. But when it secures this, though not in this election, yet in another one or two elections, the Labour Government would never stand up for autocracy or for bureaucracy. The world forces of self-determination and democracy are advancing too rapidly. The days of autocracy are, therefore, numbered. We, therefore, appeal to the Indian Princes to make sure whether they would be more secure in their stronghold of autocracy if this theory of direct relations is accepted and acted upon.

THEIR PLACE IN SELF-GOVERNING INDIA.

On the other hand, if they are part of the British Indian constitution as they are *de facto* and *de jure* to-day, they would be occupying honourable position in the coming federation. They would be hereditary presidents of their States and as constitutional rulers, their families, their continuity, their honour, their 'izzat' and their prestige would remain intact and undiminished. The only sacrifice they will have to incur is that of surrendering autocratic powers. They need not then apprehend any encroachments on their powers from the future democracy because their own people elevated to the status of citizenship, of a self-governing dominion, would fight for the interests of the States which would be the units of federation. They would not, in the least, be subjected to the humiliating influence of the bureaucrats of the Political Department. They would not be the objects of criticism either of the British Indian Press or of the State Press. A convention would be laid down of absolute non-interference by the Central Government in the

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day

Petty Vindictiveness.

The attitude which, according to the Free Press, the India Office and the High Commissioner took towards Mr. Sanyal, an Indian student in London, betrays the petty vindictiveness of those authorities. It is said that Mr. Sanyal, who had recently participated in an anti-Commission demonstration, submitted a thesis on Railway Economics to the London School of Economics but that both the India Office and the High Commissioner declined to help the School by finding examiners for the thesis. It is fortunate, however, that despite the pressure exerted against him Mr. Sanyal secured examiners, won his degree, and obtained the necessary facilities on the Continent independently of officials. It is possible that official vindictiveness may still pursue him. But we trust he will continue to defy it. The attitude of the High Commissioner, who is an Indian, is particularly reprehensible.

Down With Forced Labour.

It seems that the question of forced labour, which was taken up for consideration a few days ago at the International Labour Conference at Geneva is still under discussion. A Dutch Indian delegate is said to have warned the Europeans of the consequences of their apathy in abolishing the iniquitous system of extracting forced labour from the coloured races. Forced labour bears the brand of slavery and is wicked whether it is extracted from the coloured or white races. Only, if it were exacted from the whites by any blacks anywhere, those who now coolly discuss the economics of forced labour would have rent the air with cries about the barbarities of the blacks. As regards forced labour in India, while conferences and resolutions are all good in their own way, we think the time has come for free men, who love freedom for others as well as for themselves, to warn the Governments concerned that if in a year or so the relic of slavery is not removed root and branch, they would advise all the persons forced to work to offer organised passive resistance and would help them in the resistance in every possible way.

The Widow's Cause.

The Sanatanists of Karachi who broke up a meeting convened to support the re-marriage of widows may think that they have scored at least for the time being. But it is a sorry triumph won with more turbulence than argument, and it must be a sorry argument that needs the aid of lathis. If the reformers are determined enough, they are bound to assert themselves against all possible odds. The Hindu widow has at least as much legal and moral right to marry as a widower and only those whose sense of justice and humanity is dead that will deny her that right But if the right is to be adequately asserted against the force of custom, those men who believe in it and have any chivalry left in them should persistently fight for the widow's cause. If Pundit Malaviya, who presided over the Sanatanists' Conference at Karachi which passed a resolution against widow marriage, approves of the resolution, we would like to know from him on what grounds of justice or humanity he approves of it.

Hindu Law Reform.

The Mysore Government have done well to appoint a Committee to examine the question of improving the position of women in the Hindu Law of Inheritance as at present administered in the State. The Committee consists of eight leading lawyers and Mrs. K. D. Rukmini Amma, who represents the woman's point of view. It is expected to submit a report to Government indicating in what respects the present Hindu Law of Inheritance stands in need of reform together with a draft bill embodying the recommendations of the Committee. It is well-known that this subject has exercised the minds of many men and women all over India, as evidenced by many resolutions thereon at various conferences. The injustice done to women by the present law is recognised by most if not all. But differences of opinion are possible about the precise changes that may be introduced at once. The orthodox section of the Hindus may continue to oppose any change but it cannot long stem the tide of reform.

A Thought For The Day.

"There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought".

—KINGSLEY.

BOMBAY WELLS AND MALARIA

—:o:—

DEPUTATION WAITS ON COMMISSIONER

MR. DALAL'S ASSURANCE

A deputation consisting of the representatives of the various public bodies interested in the question of wells, including Sir Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Laljee Naranjee, Mr. H. D. Nanavati and Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, waited upon Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner, at his office at 5 p.m. on Wednesday. The Commissioner explained to them that the sole object of the measures that were being taken was to safeguard the City against the ravages of Malaria and that it was not the intention of the Municipality to hurt religious feelings of any community.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS REMOVED.

At the outset the Commissioner removed several misunderstandings which appeared to be widely prevalent and explained that wells in public places of worship such as temples, agiaries, etc., were not being touched at all. Even with regard to other wells, it was not insisted upon that they should be completely filled in and all that was required was that they should be hermetically covered and if the water was required for any purpose, a pump could be installed. To meet the objections of the orthodox, pumps could be supplied without any leather or rubber in their composition.

NO INTENTION TO HURT RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

Some of the gentlemen present explained the difficulties of the Marwadis who, they said, could not use pumps. The Commssioner pointed out that he would be prepared to do anything he could to prevent hurting the religious feelings so far as was possible without stultifying his policy. He added that it was necessary for the persons concerned to make some sacrifice in the interests of the common good, as, after all, the religious sentiments and beliefs of minority, if they were of such a nature as to prejudice the health of the City, should not be allowed to come in the way of the general welfare. He further stated that, including the wells in religious places, the agricultural wells in the north of the Island and some other wells he had allowed to be kept open. There were about 250 wells which were not being touched. If the total number of such wells were kept within strictly narrow limits, it might be possible for his staff to watch them very carefully once or twice a week, to stock them with fish and to see that they were kept clean and prevented from breeding anopheles. He would therefore allow one common well within a radius of 500 yards in all localities where such wells were required for the religious and social needs of the people, over and above the wells he had already retained.

NOT A FAST AND HARD LIMIT.

If there was already a good common well, such as those belonging to Mahajanwadis in existence in such a locality, it would be retained. If not, a good well belonging to a private person in that locality would be retained if that person was willing to allow it to be used by other persons in the locality. If no private individuals were found willing to allow their wells to be used by others, action would be taken to cover up such wells and a new well for the common use would be allowed to be dug. The 500 yards would not be regarded as an absolutely fast and hard limit, but might be varied in accordance with the exigencies of the residents of the locality. But individuals would not be allowed to retain wells not required for the common use in their own houses for their private use on religious or other grounds.

This suggestion was acceptable in principle to the majority of the deputation. They, however, desired that the Commissioner should take a census of the areas in which orthodox people resided and determine how many wells he would allow to be retained. The deputation also desired that pending this, the present coercive measures should be suspended.

COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE.

The Commissioner assured the deputation that for the present and pending endorsement by the Corporation and the Malaria Advisory Committee of these proposals, he would not take coercive measures against wells which were not found actually breeding and which were genuinely required for religious purposes.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ

—:o:—

TO VISIT SRINAGAR IN JULY

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has accepted the invition of the Kashmir Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association to open its newly started Khaddar Stores. He is expected to reach Srinagar in the first week of July. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram is likely to accompany him

PROTEST AGAINST FILLING OF WELLS

—:o:—

HARTAL IN BOMBAY

A hartal was organised on Thursday in Bombay by several leaders of the Gujarati and Marwari communities as a protest against the Municipality's policy of filling up the wells of the city. The Bombay Shroff Association kept their hundi and other banking business closed.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce also observed Thursday as a hartal day. To-day (Friday) also they are to observe as a hartal day.

The Seeds Traders' Association also closed their Bazar yesterday and will also close it to-day (Friday).

INACTIVITY IN CLOTH MARKETS.

There was also a general cessation of activity in the Mangaldas Mulji Jetha and Laxmidas cloth markets.

No business was transacted by the Bombay Bullion Exchange Limited and most of the Gujarati and Marwari jewellery shops remained closed.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING OF WELLS

The following resolutions among others were passed by the Halai Lohana Mahajan at a meeting on the 14th instant, regarding the policy of the Municipal Committee and the Standing Committee in closing the wells of the city without considering the objections of the people of Bombay:—

This meeting strongly protests against the policy of the Bombay Municipality in filling up Wells inasmuch as by doing so, people who only use Well-water according to the religious and medical principles, are put into serious difficulties. And also because, wells are very valuable means in times of shortage of rain, etc. This meeting deprecates the improper policy of the Municipality in interfering with the religious and medical susceptibilities of the Taxpayers by filling in the Wells and requests the Municipal Commissioner not to force the people to fill in the wells until the Corporation reconsiders this matter.

This meeting authorises the President of this meeting as well as the eight gentlemen (who would constitute a Committee) to take such steps as they may deem fit against the Policy adopted by the Municipal Commissioner.

HINDU BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL

The Bombay city was in the grip of a hartal on Thursday which was organised as a protest by some Hindu leaders against the policy of the Municipal Commissioner in filling up the wells of the city as a preventive against the malaria scourge. The Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Laksbmidas Khimji Market, Mangaldas Market, Morarji Gokuldas Market, and the Jhaveri Bazar were entirely closed for the day. At Bhuleshwar some shops were seen open but they did not transact business but spent the day in adjusting ledgers and accounts. The Chemists and Druggists business in Princess Street was also at a standstill while grain shops from Matunga to Fort were closed down and no transaction took place during the day.

FILLING UP OF WELLS

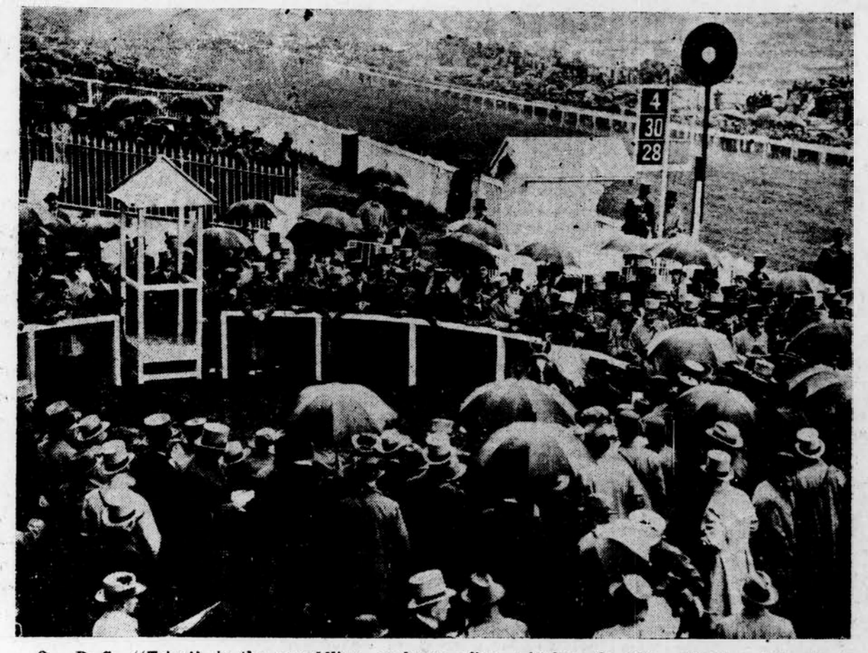
—:o:—

PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of 52 commercial and communal association of Bombay a public meeting will be held at Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Friday), at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji to protest against the Municipal policy of filling up of wells as a remedy against Malaria.

The following Commercial Associations have resolved to observe hartal on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st instant, as a protest: Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants Assn., Grain Merchants Assn., Shree Mahajan Assn. Ltd., Bombay Shroff Mahajan, Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., Bombay Cotton and Muceadums Assn. Ltd., Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Cut Piece Bazar Assn., Bombay Commission Agents Assn., Bombay Rice Merchants Assn., Bombay Grain Dealers Ass., Bombay Bullion Brokers Assn., Bhuleshwar Grain Merchants Assn., Bhuleshwar Ghee Merchants Assn., Bhuleshwar Cloth Merchants Assn., Bullion Merchants and Brokers Assn., Mangaldas Market Merchants Assn., Bhuleshwar Silver Merchants Assn., Gold and Silver Merchants Assn., Ghee Merchants Assn., Sugar Merchants Assn., Bombay Cotton Merchants Assn., Bombay Coloured and Fency Goods Merchants Assn., Bombay Shawl Merchants Assn., and Hindustani Native Merchants Assn.

DERBY DAY AT EPSOM



O. P. S. "Trigo" in the unsaddling enclosure after winning the blue riband of the Turf.
Photo by P. P. A.

CORPORATION AND TEXTILE DEADLOCK

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

Provincial as well as Central."

Commending the resolution to the acceptance of the House, Mr. Mehta recalled the tragic scenes which they had to witness during the recent riots. The city, he went on to say, had to witness a most humiliating spectacle. During the days of the riots human life was held to be of very little value. They had again the humiliating spectacle of calling the police and the military to restore peace and order in the city. The speaker maintained that unless citizens were allowed the means of protecting themselves there was nothing to stop the repetition of these riots.

ON BEHALF OF RESPECTABLE PEOPLE!

One unmistakable feature of these riots was, continued Mr. Mehta, that only respectable citizens had to suffer at the hands of the hooligans. The real remedy for this evil was to create a sense of confidence among the people by allowing them the liberty to use fire-arms. There was no force in the argument that the free use of arms would result in a larger number of murders. The examples of other nations of the world would convince them that the argument was untenable. In all parts of the world where there was complete freedom of using fire-arms, there were less riot and less murders.

A TIRADE AGAINST NATIONALISTS.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin who is an Honorary Magistrate and also a Justice of the Peace was surprised at what he called "A preposterous and ridiculous proposition" moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The Nationalists like Mr. Mehta, he proceeded to say, were opposed to the very idea of increasing the police force in the city but the self-same Nationalists were extremely anxious to protect themselves with the help of police during riots. The speaker then freely indulged in specious arguments regarding the motive of the Nationalist members in asking the repeal of the Arms Act. The Swarajistst, he said, wanted arms for a different purpose and this was only an indirect way of getting them. (Laughter). He wanted his colleagues to imagine what would be the fate of many of the members of the Corporation if every member was allowed to use the fire-arms freely. At every passage-at-arms, he imagined, the revolvers would be freely used and the members would shoot each other. (Loud laughter).

J. P.'S GO CHEAP.

Mr. Karanjiavala agreed with the first part of the resoltion and opposed the latter part. In his opinion, it was not the opportune time to call for the repeal of the Arms Act. He cited the example of Ireland and cautioned the Corporation against hasty decision. The speaker made a particular reference to the Justices of the Peace whom the resolution sought to give certain powers. In these days, he observed, any Tom, Dick or Harry could become a Justice of the Peace. (Laughter). He knew of several Justices of the Peace who could not even sign their names. He cited an interesting instance of a Mahomedan who had been to jail being created a Justice of the Peace. He requested the mover of the proposition to take away these Justices from the proposition.

"FOR FREER USE OF FIRE-ARMS."

Mr. B T. Desai, supporting the original proposition, congratulated the mover on his having rendered an excellent service to the city. He maintained that the slavish mentality which was a direct result of their long association with the foreign rule would not be wiped off unless the people were made familiar with the free use of arms.

WHERE IS HUMILIATION!

Capt. D'Souza while agreeing with the first part of the resolution launched a tirade against the latter part which asked for the repeal of the Arms Act. He did not understand why one should feel humiliated if military was called to restore peace and order. Was not the military, he asked, kept for the same purpose? He was in Bombay, he proceeded, when military was called but he was not in the least humiliated.

A voice: Your slavish mentality was responsible for it, sir.)

MR. TALPADE HITS ANTI-NATIONALISTS.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, referring to the speeches of Mr. Hirji-Behedin and Capt. D'Souza, remarked that a worse picture of the slavish mentality was never portrayed in the House than the one which was drawn by these speakers. If cowardice was going to be the hall-mark of civilization then he for one would very readily bid good-bye to that civilization. It would be better in that case if the world reverted to barbaric times.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the first part of the resolution be retained and the second part be deleted.

The main argument of the speaker was that the Corporation should not be made a scape-goat in this affair regarding the repeal of the Arms Act. He suggested to the mover of the proposition that he was a member of the Legislative Assembly he should bring forward a bill there to repeal the Arms Act. The speaker expressed his great faith in the police and the military. The riots, he said, would never have been quelled if the military was not called. The free use of arms was, according to him, a very dangerous thing so long as there was communal tension.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji moved another amendment that the resolution be referred to the Law and Procedure Committee with a request that the Committee should report on the advisability or otherwise of approaching the Government with a view to secure greater security for the citizens.

It was his honest belief, said the speaker, that they were day by day getting more and more emasculated. He would advise the House to give its mature consideration to the question before taking any action on it.

Mr. Nanavati seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved one more amendment, namely, retaining the first part of the resolution and authorising the President of the Corporation to address Government to issue instructions to the Commissioner of Police to adopt a lenient policy in the matter of granting licenses to use fire-arms.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment. He pointed out how difficult it was even for one paying thousands of rupees as Income-tax to secure a license for using fire-arms.

As it was very late and a number of speakers wanted to address the House on the proposition, the discussion was adjourned until the next meeting of the Corporation.

WILL GOVT. RESORT TO DRASTIC ACTION?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

an 'ad hoc' committee of inquiry to find out as to whether it is a simple trade union dispute or anything esle. The delegates would decline to support any legislation to make intimidation a cognisable offence and to prohibit picketting unless 'prima facie' case is established in court of law that there is really widespread intimidation and picketting which is not peaceful but only another "form of intimidation." No repression or coercive legislative o rexecutive action will be the Corporation slogan. The other Indian representatives are also expected to take the similar view. It is only the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that are expected to press for immediate drastic action. His Excellency it is expected will, however content himself with instituting without further delay an ad hoo inquiry as demanded by predominant section of Conferece.-

In this connection, interest attaches to statement made by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners' Association that what the Employers want is suppression of lawlessness which is prevalent and not repressive action. The Millowners will it is believed in keeping with their views on the subject of the Trades Disputes Act welcome an *ad hoc* committee of inquiry which would be within its terms of reference to examine the communistic aspects of the deadlock in preference to an inquiry under the Trades Disputes Act with its necessarily limited terms of reference and its futile character. Regarding picketting, however, the opinion of the Millowners is that it should be stopped. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the millowners pointed out in their opinion on the Trades Disputes Bill that picketing following English law should prohibit or restrict picketting. The mill owners views on picketting therefore are based on broad questions of principle and policy and are earlier than the present deadlock.—Free Press.

ATTENDANCE DWINDLES

—:o:—

A JOBBER ASSAULTED

On Thursday morning a jobber of the Morarji Gokuldas mill was brutally assaulted and stabbed in the mill compound by one of the strikers who is under arrest. It appeared that two of the strikers who were marked as agitators and instigators were allowed to work in the mill. About eight days ago, they absented themselves without leave and came to work on Thursday. The jobber Dhondi Jiwa refused to take them to work which annoyed them. While discussion was going on between them and the jobber, one of them, it is alleged, snapped a knife and stabbed the jobber on his shoulders. He was immediately caught hold of by other mill-workers and handed over to the police. Dhondi was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

Likewise stray assaults are reported from the Haines Road section on some of the black-legs. 62 mills worked either partially or wholly on Thursday, but the roll of attendance is falling down.

SHERIFF'S MEETING

—:o:—

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION AGAINST REPRESSIVE MEASURES

The following letter has been sent by the Mahajan Association to Sir Reginald Spence, the Sheriff of Bombay, regarding the public meeting proposed to be called by him:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1189 of 1929 dated the 19th instant.

It appears through some mistake a copy of the letter addressed to the Hon. the General Member to the Government of Bombay has not reached you and I take it that my statement to the Attley Committee which also form part of the said letter might not have reached you.

I am therefore sending the same herewith.

I respectfully beg to point out that an extraordinary general meeting of my Association which was held on Monday last it was resolved that my Association are not willing and anxious that the strike should end as early as possible. My Association however are not in favour of any repressive measures being advocated in the Citizens' meeting. The said meeting should be as impartial as it could be and that neither anyone associated with the mill agencies or Directorates or with the Labour lead be called upon to preside.

Referring to a letter appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" by Mr. Purshotam Trikamdas, Bar-at-Law, objecting to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas being called upon to preside, I beg to point out that Sir Purshotamdas is or must be taken to be a partisan, because he is interested as a Director or otherwise with various mills. Notably I find he is on the Directorate among others in the following mill concerns, viz.:—

(1) Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., (2) Colaba Mill and Land Co., Ltd., (3) The Gokak Mills, Ltd., (4) Kilachand Mills Co., Ltd., (5) Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., and on several other concerns of Messrs. Tata and Sons and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

You will have been pleased to observe that the muddle on the Stock Exchange has been created by dabbling in the Tata Hydros and I would not be surprised if he is on the said Board as well.

76,000 MEN RESUME WORK

BOMBAY, June 20.

The Mill-owners' Association write: "The position is distinctly better to-day. One more mill has opened and the number of operatives shows an increase. If the two mills which have been closed to-day for Moharum be taken as working with the number of hands they had on last full working day the total about 76,000".

THE ROOT CAUSES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The industrialists of Bombay and the representatives of various public bodies who attend the Governor's Conference, should not overlook the root causes of the trouble, viz.: the ratio problem, the railway tariff and the apathy of the Government towards indigenous industries

Instead of centering the attention of the Conference to the Communist-influence, it would be much better if the representatives divert their attention to the root causes of the textile troubles, some of which are enumerated above.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. UKUM.

June 20.

PLATITUDES ALL

—:o:—

Lord Irwin Speaks at Chelmsford Club

SIMLA, June 20.

The Viceroy, in his speech at the Chelmsford Club dinner to-night, refuted the attacks made on the Government for what is termed its reactionary, repressive and ruthless policy, the three principal indictments being the Public Safety Ordinance, the Trades Disputes Act, and certain arrests and prosecutions during the last few months.

The importance that was attached to the Public Safety Ordinance, was deterrent in the effect that it was anticipated to exercise. As for the Trades Disputes Bill, analogous legislation finds place upon the statute books of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and France. In the case of the prosecutions of certain individuals, the Government has only brought to trial, in ordinary Courts of Law, persons who, in its judgment, have committeed offences against the State.

PLATITUDES ABOUT REFORMS.

Referring to the question of Reforms, the Viceroy said that it was not for him to discuss what direction it would take. If it is to be wisely handled, it must be done by the best brains of Britain and India, mutually helping one another in the task. Without underrating the strength of the opposition to the Simon Commission, the Viceroy thought that the opposition rested, to some degree at all events, upon a misconception of their function.

With respect to the two problems on which public attention is fastening more and more, that of the minority communities and the Indian Princes, the Viceroy said that if leaders of majority communities could once convince the minorities that their interests were in no danger at their hands, the backbone of the problem would have broken. In the case of the States, any proposal that may be made, should carry the free assent of the ruling chiefs.

WHAT LORD IRWIN WOULD DO.

When in England, the Viceroy said that he would present to His Majesty's Government, the different standpoints of those who can speak for Indian public opinion. This he would do in the spirit and to the end outlined in the two Government pronouncements of British hope and purpose, the familiar Declaratiotn of 1917 and the Instruments of Instructions which every Governor-General receives from His Majesty the King Emperor, when he assumes office.—Free Press.

MR. J. DAS'S CONDITION IN LOCK UP

—:o:—

COMPLAINT OF INSANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

ONLY 6 ANNAS ALLOWED AS DIET EXPENSES

LAHORE, June 19.

Lala Dunichand, Bar-at-law had an interview this morning with Mr. Jatindranath Das brought here recently from Calcutta. Mr. Das is a young man still in his teens. He looked cheerful and hearty even in the lock-up. Mr. Duniehand, accompanied by the Deputy Superintendent of Police went to the Railway Police lock-up near the Lahore Railway station and had half an hour's talk with Mr. Das, who complained of insanitary arrangements of the food and clothing supplied to him. It is learnt the police have allowed six annas per day as his diet expense.

Lala Dunchand requested the Deputy Superintendent to make arrangements for the supply of proper Bengali food to Mr. Das and to increase his daily allowance. The officer promised to refer the matter to the higher authorities. Pending sanction Lala Duniehand himself promised to bear the extra cost that will be incurred or he wanted to send, if allowed, food from his own place. Mr. Das wanted his spectacles to be repaired, clothes cleansed and also wished to be provided with a cot for sleeping, which the officer agreed to do. Mr. Das wanted some books of Tolstoy or Victor Hugo. He also requested Lala Duniehand to write to his father and brother not to come to Lahore as all the necessary arrangements for his defence will be made locally.

It is learnt remand was taken for him by the police after his arrival here and it is also understood he will be placed on trial on the 26th June along with others. Lala Duniehand wanted to have some talk about his defence but the police officer objected on the ground that he had no such instruction. Lala Duniehand advised Mr. Das to be cautious in making any statement to the Police. It is stated Mr. Das was an ex-detenue kept in Mianwali jail for a long time.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA ARSENAL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

FIGHT FOR BETTER PAY AND ALLOWANCES

KIRKEE, June 15.

A largely attended meeting of the Headquarters Branch was held on Saturday, in the Alegoankar's School, Elphinstone Road, Khan Sahib R. Samson, I.A.O.C. (Retd.) presiding. Mr. S. V. Parab, I.A.O.C., the Hony. General Secretary gave an account of the work of the Association and the achievements attained and described the future plan of work. A resolution was next passed expressing loyalty to the King Emperor and to subscribe to the Thanksgiving Fund. Seceral resolutions were then passed drawing the attention of the authorities to the needs and grievances of the members.

A delegate from the Bombay Branch also asked for a special allowance for Bombay or to provide quarters in lieu, and requested to expedite the orders on this case which has been made under consideration for a long time.

Grievances of Routine Division:—The grievances of Routine Division Clerks who described themselves as the worst paid and hardest-worked staff in the Corps were embodied in another resolution. These men pointed out the rigour of the present conditions of their service and said that the annual increments of Rs. 2/ per annum was entirely inadequate. They further requested that they should soon be promoted to the Lower Division.

Khan Sahib R. Samson in concluding the meeting exhorted the members to concentrate their attention on having cent per cent membership in the Association and dwelt at length on the work of the Association and to putting forward their demands in a consistitutional manner.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

INDIAN MERCHANTS' VIEWS

The following letter dated 14th June 1919 has been addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Government of India, Depatment of Industries and Labour:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has recently been drawn to a Communication addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Government on the question of tseablishment of an Air Mail Service between Bombay and Karachi to connect with the India-London Air Mail Service. My Committee fully appreciate the grounds on which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have put forth their suggestion in this connection and they would strongly support the same. They hope that the above suggestion will receive favourable consideration from Government.

What the People Say

THE BANKING COMMITTEE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your leader on Mr. B. F. Madon must be appreciated by every thinking man in the country not only because of its genuine appreciation of the departed stalwart, but also because of the silent commentary running through every line of the appreciation of the deceased. Mr. Madon's loss, all must agree will be practically irreparable; particularly because of the utter disinterestedness he brought to bear on all his public activities. The loss, of course, will, as you so justly point out be felt immediately and particularly by the Banking Committee, which will not only have to consider the organisation of banking in India so as to provide adequate capital for the nascent industrialism of the country but also to fight those vested interests, which, like the Foreign Exchange Banks, are monopolising the most lucrative as well as the safest part of the banking business of India. Unless and until this sound, safe substantial business is secured to Indian talent and enterprise there can, I think be no hope for a really prosperous as well as dependable banking in India equal to the demands likely very shortly to be made upon it.

With the death of Mr. Madon, the Banking Committee loses just that one element which could have guaranteed us a tough fight on this vital issue. I can think of no other man at the moment who could at all make up for an appreciable fraction of the loss we have sustained than Mr. S. N. Haji of the Shipping Bill fame. Mr. Haji has, indeed, his own claims to recognition by the Federation which Mr. Madon represented on the Committee; and he is so utterly disinclined to give even the remotest appearance of place-hunting or waiting for dead men's shoes, that such an occasion for service to the country may not even be noticed by him. Speaking however in the best interests of the Enquiry as well as of the country, one cannot help describing that Mr. Haji being the author of the Resolution in the Assembly in reply to which the Committee was set up, the mandatory of the Indian Federation of Industries to move such a resolution in the Assembly and the champion of the National Shipping for India cannot be bettered as a substitute for Mr. Madon, as much because of his sound theoretical knowledge of the science of banking, as because of his intimate acquaintance with the practical problems of business. It is to be hoped the leaders of the Federation will not be so narrow-minded as to overlook Mr. Haji's eminent claims in making their recommendation to fill Mr. Madon's place.—Yours etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

BOGEY OF COMMUNIST MENACE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not approve of the policy of the Mill-owners' Association in requesting Government to take repressive measures against the Girni Kamgar Union, under the bogey of the Communist menace. The Mill-owners' Association are now trying to hoodwink the public, by frightening the public with the Communist menace and turning away public attention from the main issues which are four in number:—(1) Victimisation of 17 Union men; (2) Re-instatement of 6000 workers of the Wadia Group (3) Colledtion of Union subscriptions in the Mill premises and (4) Recongnition of Mill Committees. According to the Girni Kamgar Union, the Union worker from the Spring Mills, 4 Union men from the Textile Mills and 12 Union men from Century Mills were dismissed by Sir Ness Wadia for their Trade Union activity. I had occasion to see Sir Ness Wadia twice in April last before he left for England in connection with the 17 men who were alleged to have been dismissed by the Girni Kamgar Union. As regards the five men of the Spring and Textile Mills, Sir Ness stated that the men were not dismissed as alleged, but they had left of their own accord. As regards the 12 men of the Century Mills, he admitted that they were dismissed by him, as they were meeting other men to go on strike. In view of these facts there is no doubt that there is a legitimate trade dispute between the men and the employers.

One important fact has got to be remembered and that is, the mill-owners and the mill managers do not want the mill committees to function. According to them these mill committees have usurped the powers of the management and have dictated to the management what it ought or ought not to do According to them it is these mill committees who have been responsible for bringing about 80 lightning strikes, before the General strike was declared The crut of the whole question is who should rule, who should control the industry. The capitalists who have ruled for so many years are not willing to allow labour to share in the responsibilities of management and control of the industry. At present labour does not feel that they have any interest in the industry. They do not feel that they are partners in the concern. They only feel that they are exploited by the Capitalists for their profits. If the mill-owners want industrial peace, then they should change their whole outlook towards labour and instead of treating them as so many hands, they should treat them as real partners in the concern. In England after the Great Railway dispute of 1919, a special board on which Railway workers have equal representation with Railway managers, was set up to deal with conditions of service. Another recognition of Labour's strength to enforce its just claims was the establishment of the Joint Industrial Councils. Such special Boards and Joint Industrial Councils should be established by the Mill-owners' Association. Properly constituted mill committees should be allowed to function. Representatives of Labour should also be appointed on the Board of directors to represent the point of view of Labour. As a case in point, I may point out that Government have appointed this year Mr. Syed Munawar, Secretary of the Seamen's Union and the R. I. M. Docks Union on the Port Trust Board, to represnet labour.

As regards the 6000 men of the Wadia Group, it was entirely wrong on the part of Sir Ness Wadia to have dismissed them pending the settlement of the dispute. Such measures cannot conduce to industrial peace so much longed for by Mill owners' Association. No Trade Unionist can allow 6000 men to be dismissed at the sweet will of the employer. In my opinion this wrong must be righted and the 6000 should be reinstated if the Millowners Association want to put an end to the deadlock, and want to establish harmony between Capital and Labour. If the Mill-owners want to assert their right to dismiss labour at their sweet will, then labour equally has the right to oppose such autocracy and high-handedness.

As regards collection of funds in the Mill premises, the Mill-owners' Association are fully aware that it is very difficult to collect subscriptions of members outside the Mill premises. It is therefore just and proper that the Union should be allowed to collect the subscriptions of the members so as not to interfere with the actual working of the Mills.

As regards the allegations of intimidation of workers who are actually working by the strikers, I am of opinion, that the machinery provided under the penal code is quite adequate to meet with acts of intimidation and that it is not necessary to arm the Government with further or extra powers to cope with the situation.

I may add, that these are my individual views and they are not given out on behalf of the Bombay Textile Union, of which I am the Vice-President.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

"THE MATUNGA MEETING"

To The Editor of "The Cronicle".

Sir,—You have published a letter by Mr. K. Rajagopalan which purports to be a contradiction of the report of a public meeting held at Matunga on Monday night to protest against the arrest of Mr. Hugh Lester Hutchinson published in the "Chronicle". I do not desire to enter into a controversy on this matter, nor do I propose to write any further on this subject however much others might wish to raise a controversy. My purpose in noticing Mr. Rajagopalan's letter is simply to expose the misrepresentations contained in it.

The following points emerge from the correspondent's letter which call for repudiation or elucidation:—

1. Unsatisfactory ruling of the President and the consequent dissolution of the meeting because of the opposition of the audience.
2. The meeting was again held.
3. The resolution was voted down by a large majority.

The ruling of the President referred to is on a point of order raised by a member of the audience when Mr. Ranadive was attacking Imperialism and not when he was condemning national leaders. No point of order was raised when Mr. Ranadive attacked Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders, but there was uproar as stated in the "Chronicle" report. The President several times warned the meeting that he would be compelled to dissolve it. Before this could have any effect, some gentlemen suddenly put out the lights and there was a regular pandemonium. It is not true to say that the meeting was "dissolved" and "met again". Soon after order was restored, the meeting continued with its business. By this time the number of attendance had been considerably reinforced. Mr. Ranadive voluntarily declared that he did not desire to continue his speech. Mr. Balkrishna then opposed the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the vote. The voting seemd to be equally divided and therefore it was again put to the vote. In spite of the fact that a number of those who opposed the resolution raised up both their hands, the 'ayes' had it by a substantial majority. When the President declared the verdict of the meeting on the resolution there was none to callenge it.—Yours, etc.,

YOUR REPORTER.

Bombay June 19.

"SETTLEMENT OF A PARSI DISPUTE"

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the report of the case and the cross case between Mr. Jehangir B. Madan and myself in your issue of the 15th instant at page 12 under the heading "Settlement of a Parsee Dispute" "Case Compounded". Referring to the last para of this reported case that Mr. Tarapore, Counsel for Mr. Madan said that as "I was vacating the premises there would be no danger of the complainant (his client) being molested by him" contained in the 6th line of the para in question is incorrect.

On the contrary Mr. Dhondi, my advocate, made an application to the court that His Worship should ask the complainant Mr. Madan and his family not to molest or harass me in any way so long as I was residing in this premises. Mr. Tarapore assured Mr. Dhondi in my presence that he would speak to his client not to do anything during the period. I was there, and then Mr. Dhondi told the Court also about my fears and requested the court to warn Mr. Tarapore's clients not to molest me and that was done by the interpreter under the learned Magistrate's order.

As your report, if uncontradicted, is likely to do me much harm, kindly publish the true facts in your next issue.—Yours, etc.

FRAMROZ W. TATA.

BEGGAR NUISANCE IN LOCAL TRAINS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Quite a number of communications have, in recent times, appeared in your popular paper calling attention to the nuisance of beggers in the B.B. & C.I. Railway local trains. The Railway authorities seem to be insensible to the inconvenience felt by the travelling public. Otherwise there is no reason why this nuisance should still continue and the number of beggers should ever be on the increase. Apart from the beggars there are the hawkers, who are not less un-welcome. It is nauseating to see these "intruders" going about the compartments with their peculiar cries and wares least caring for the convenience of the passengers. It is clearly the duty of the Railway people to see that the beggars as well as the howkers are not allowed to "carry on" in the trains in contravention of the notice which adorns the wall of every compartment. All the attempts made by several of your correspondents to induce the authorities to take stringent measures to put a stop to this nuisance have failed to be of any avail. Now the only hope seems to lie in your powerful voice. Will you, Editor, very kindly make a strong plea on behalf of ending the scandalous state of things obtaining the local trains of the B. B. & C. I. Ry? I think, the B.B. & C.I. Ry., are in a double sense bound to look into the convenience of the passengers. Failures of electrical trains are not infrequent, seating arrangements for passengers on the platforms are not all that could be desired and more often than not enquiries from the passengers are certain to be met with indifferent, if not rude, replies by the Stationmasters or their subordinates. It is high time that you took it upon yourself as an organ of the people to set things right for them.

Wishing you success in your effort and offering the gratitude of the public in advance.—Yours etc.,

SRINIVAS.

Bombay, June 19.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL ROLLS

The Local Government has appointed dates for the publication of the electoral rolls of all constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council as specified below:—

Monday (19th August) for the first publication of the electoral rolls.

Tuesday (22nd October) for the second publication of the electoral rolls.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL ROLLS

The Local Government has appointed dates for the publication of the electoral rolls of the constituencies of the Legislative Assembly within the Presidency of Bombay, as specified below:—

Monday (19th August) for the first publication of the electoral rolls.

Tuesday (22nd October) for the second publication of the electoral rolls.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

SATURDAY FIXED AS "PROTEST DAY"

SEVERE FAMINE IN C. P.

NAGPUR, June 18.

Plague cases have again been reported from Betul district during the week, Small-pox is still raging in Chanda, Balaghat, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Yeotmal, Damoh district was newly infected. Cholera was on the increase in Nagpur district, Saugor, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur districts were newly infected.

MR. MEHTA'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

Except for a few enquiries here and there, our province was singularly free from house searches and arrests. But during the last week the police was very busy carrying extensive searches in the whole of the Central Provinces for the proscribed book "Bharat Men Angrezi Raj". The house of Mr. D. K. Mehta, a Swarajist member of the C. P. Legislative Council and Chairman of the District Board, Drug was searched, but no copy of the book was found. Mr. D. K. Mehta writing to the press says that on the morning of the 6th instant he received a visit from the D. S. P. of the place. He asked him if he possessed a copy of the proscribed book, for he said he held a search warrant. Mr. Mehta told him that he had long ago given away the book to a friend and did not possess it and that he was at liberty to search his house. At his request Mr. Mehta also gave him in writing a statement to the above effect. Evidently the D. S. P. felt satisfied and left. On the 8th instant Mr. Mehta was surprised to find a couple of sub-inspectors of police with a search warrant which they executed without any result. Great indignation prevails at the highhandedness of the police.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Resolutions have been passed at the first anniversary of the G. I. P. Railway Union, Nagpur, expressing dissatisfaction with the Agent's reply to their demands; requesting Mr. Aney to represent their grievances in the proper quarters; and recommending to the executive of the Central Union to permit the Nagpur Branch to resort to direct action on June 22, in case their demands were turned down. It has also been resolved to observe the 22nd June as a "protest day" all over the line and in case this had no effect, direct action should be resorted to all over the line in support of the Nagpur Union's grievances.

Mr. Aney exhorted the men to join the Union in large numbers Mr. Ruikar said that the younger generation now demanded a bold policy, a militant and fighting programme, and appealed Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal to resign their seats on the Whitley Commission. Mr. Hutchinson, advocated direct action and warned them not to "pin their faith on the Labour party which was notorious for its anti-labour activities while Mr. Fulay urged conciliation and arbitration as the best method to secure the redress of their grievances.

CITY IMPROVEMENT.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the President of the Nagpur Municipal Committee has at last found Nagpur one of the dirtiest towns and that he has prepared an elaborate scheme for the reorganisation of taxes and city improvements. The scheme has been circulated for opinion and will be shortly brought forward before the Committee for discussion. The Municipal Committee has asked the Government to constitute an Improvement Trust Act and a Body thereunder to undertake the improvements in the city. The most urgent and vital improvement is the need for additional water supply. Next in point of emergency is the improvement of roads. The President is confident that the Committee will rise to the occasion, free the dangers of misunderstanding and consequent unpopularity and give to the people what is so urgently necessary in their best and highest interests.

FAMINE IN C. P.

It is a matter of great disappointment that the appeal issued for the relief of the agriculturists of the northern districts of the Central Provinces whose crops have been destroyed by frost, has met with a very poor response; only Rs. 2 having been contributed as subscription. The Secretary of the Landlords' and Tenants' Association, Jubbulpore, has, therefore, renewed his appeal, and hopes that the generous-hearted citizens of the Central Provinces will contribute their mite. With the approach of the rainy season it is, dreaded that the famine conditions will be much more severe than ever before. Although the remissions and suspensions of land revenue, rents and sub-rents, the opening of famine camps and the distribution of gratuitous relief have done some goods in the alleviation of the distress, the serious and heavy losses suffered by the agriculturists have made their condition so miserable that the above relief cannot be said to be adequate. It is hoped that the appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

Mr. N. R. Chandorkar, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Akola, is placed on special duty in the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat as Secretary to the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Larkana and Sukkur. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Prices of food-grains were practically stationery: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	24 to 71
Gujarat	25 to 47
Konkan	17 to 30
Deccan	17 to 51
Karnatak	8 to 23

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT PUNJAB

LAHORE, June 20

Mohurram passed off without the slightest hitch throughout the Punjab. In Lahore owing to the co-operation of people of all communities and the precautions taken by the authorities, the Dul Dul procession taken out yesterday was far the largest-attended procession of recent years and despite the huge crowd, it passed off peacefully.—A. P.

Assam Government made a requisiion to the Agricultural Department of Bengal for 5,000 maunds of rice and twenty maunds of salt for distribution to the people in the affected areas of Silchar. Agricultural Department has despatched them by special steamer from Narayanguni

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WHAT THE PRINCES SHOULD DEMAND.

(Continued from page 6).

affairs of every State provided it adopts the same form of Government as that of the other units of the federation. There would be no possibility of any vexatious interference from the Central Government. There would be no scope left for any agitation in British Parliament against the rulers of Indian States or their people. The same traditional respect which is shown by British Indian people to-day to the Indian Princes, would be equally bestowed upon them provided they do not stand in the way of obtaining Swaraj. It is, therefore, now a matter of great concern for the Indian rulers to think before they fall victim to specious doctrines advocated by interested people in the guise of friends and advisers. We request them to consider the pros and cons, the relative advanttages of this situation before they lend their whole-hearted support to this theory. Let them get the definition of Crown clearly explained to them. Let them know which power in England will superintend control and direct their affairs. Unless these points are fully elucidated and unless they are convinced of a decided improvement in their status, we earnestly appeal to them not to fall in with theories the implications of which have not been made quite obvious to them.

DANGEROUS SUGGESTION.

The second recommendation of the Committee is that the relations of the States should be with the Viceroy alone and not with the Governor-General-in-Council. This is a most dangerous suggestion and if it is approved by the Princes, they would be under the domination of an irresponsible Viceroy, an autocratic Political Secretary and an alien and thoroughly unsympathetic bureaucracy of the Political Department. We assume for the moment that the Princes do not want to be under the control either of the Executive Council or of the responsible Cabinet which may assist the Governor-General of the future Dominion. The history of the Governor-General's Council ever since it was created and even during the time of the East India Company unmistakably shows that this Council has always used restraining and salutary influence over the will of an autocratic Viceroy and Governor-General. It is in the nature of a constitutional check upon the head of the Executive Government of British India. The objects of the bureaucracy in desiring this change are too apparent to need any mention. But the question is: would the Princes be benefited by this change? If the Princes have faith in the alien bureacracy, they were in power even in this Executive Council till nearly a decade before. The grievances under which the Indian Princes are suffering were entailed by this bureaucracy dominating the Executive Council till recent times. What reason there is to believe that the Viceroy alone would be more sympathetic, more fair-minded when assisted by a single autocrat, namely, the Political Secretary rather than when assisted by six councillors? It is pertinent here to note that half the element of the Executive Council is Indian and it is not at all proved that this Indian element has been hostile to them or has betrayed their interest. As blood is thicker than water, it is quite rational to think that the Indians in the Executive Council of the Governor General would never gratuitously offend the susceptibilities of the Indian Princes or prejudice their interests. There is nothing to justify that the Europeans alone would under any conditions respect them and support them. Human experience shows that wisdom lies in the multiplicity of counsels. Six members of an Executive Council are sure to exercise a chastening influence on the will of a single individual however high he may be What is there for the Princes to believe that the will of one individual is preferable to the cumulative wisdom of seven individuals put together?

THE POLITICAL SECRETARY.

The position of the Political Secretary under the present arrangement is one of subordination. Dissociated from this Executive Council he would be all in all. It is nowhere made quite clear whether the Viceroy is to be a different person from the Governor-General. If these two functions are combined in one it is impossible for the Viceroy to devote adequate attention to the affairs of the Indian States. His duties are multifarious and his preoccupations would absorb him so much that he would have hardly any time to devote considerable attention to the States. Separated from the Executive Council the Political Secretary would be virtually and *de facto* the Viceroy himself. The past experience of this alien bureaucracy would dissuade any human being from submitting to the dictations of such an irresponsible despot as the Political Secretary created by the imagination of this Committee. The presence of the Executive Councillors brings home to this Political Secretary his subordinate position and keeps awake in him a proper sense of responsibility. When this constitutional check of an Executive Council is removed the over-worked Viceroy and the independent Political Secretary would by the very fact of their irresponsible position make the lot of the Indian rulers quite intolerable.

UNDEMOCRATIC.

Besides, the change insidiously suggested by the Committee is repugnant to constitutional instincts and to democratic ideals. The present Executive Council is to be substituted by a Cabinet responsible to the legislature. The object of this change is that the legal and political sovereignty of a country should be harmoniously combined as far as possible. If the Viceroy and the Executive Council of the present day are to be substituted by a single individual as the Viceroy, the change would be from bureaucracy to autocracy from partly responsible to wholly irresponsible authority. The whole trend of political agitation in India has been to advance from irresponsible and autocratic Government to a responsible Government. The nature of the Government till now existing even of British India is described by the authors of the Montford Report as benevolent despotism and the present change from the Governor-General in Council to a Viceroy alone would mean a retrograde degeneration from benevolent despotism to self-willed autocracy. We therefore, earnestly entreat the Princes to think of the potentialities of mischief which this change is capable of. Even assuming that the Princes do not want any connection with British India would they be in a more advantageous position under the arrangement proposed by the Committee? We beg of them to seriously think of the inherent character of this change. If they sincerely wish for a Government independently of British India we wish them to satisfy themselves if their object would be really achieved by the reactionary change proposed by the Committee. We beg to urge upon them that they should demand with all the strength that they could command and exclusively in their own interest that the Viceroy must be associated with a Council of Princes. We are not here advocating what should be the composition of the Council of the Princes from the point of view of the Indian States people. Even ignoring the claim of the people of the Indian States if the Princes so desire let them insist upon a Council wholly composed of their Order and the strength of this should be equal to that of the Executive Council of the Governor-General. The Princes, therefore, should claim that the Viceroy must be assisted by a Council of Princes if he is to be dissociated from the Central Executive Council of British India. The constitutional check of an Executive Council must be replaced by the constitutional check of a Council of Princes. There should be a statutory provision that the Viceroy must consult this Council on all matters connected with the Indian States. The Council should occupy the self-same position as regards Indian States as the Executive Council occupies in relation to British India. The Political Secretary must remain subordinate as he is now. If such a Council of Princes is associated with the Viceroy it alone will furnish the Viceroy with special knowledge about Indian affairs. And unless the Viceroy has facilities of getting adequate knowledge of the Indian States and leisure to study and utilise this knowledge he would never be able to keep the relations with the Crown in a most satisfactory manner. The reasoning of the Committee in para 67 is so fallacious that no sane man would be deceived by it. The Princes therefore, must unequivocally demand so far as the India States is concerned that the Viceroy must be assisted by a Council of Princes. They should condemn in an unequivocal manner the handing over of the relations of the States to a Viceroy alone and to a Political Secretary. Consistently with the agitation which the Princes are carrying on this is the only thing which they can legitimately claim in the light of the Report. If, however, they show their approval of this suggestion as it is, it would be a thin end of the wedge which is intended to divide India into two parts and to keep the States under an irresponsible Government. The Princes can frustrate the bureaucracy if they can show to them that they can see through the game and they should thus stultify them by insisting upon a Viceroy and a Princes' Council and by condemning anything which is short of it. This request is made with all earnestness and solely to serve the interests of the Princes. What the people of Indian States demand is quite distinct. This is not the place nor the occasion to dilate upon it. The suggestion made above is made as though it emanated from one of their Order and one anxious to achieve utmost freedom for the Order. The people of the Indian States are claiming what they want. People of British India have put forward their demands. If the Princes are fighting for their freedom let them take care that they are not made a cat's-paw by the bureaucracy to achieve their own ends. We therefore request the Indian Princes to seriously consider the views set out above before they formulate their own opinions about the same.

We also take the liberty of stating that the Standing Committee of the Chamber would not serve the purpose of a Princes' Council which it is suggested as a substitute for the Executive Council. Many important States have not joined the Chamber. Some of them are most important; as they are abstaining from the Chamber their members are not on the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee is an executive body of the Chamber of Princes and closely identified with the interests of the members of the Chamber. The Executive Council is not composed wholly of the bureaucracy but eminent persons ocupying high positions in public life, both here and in England, are appointed to this Council. They have some natural detachment and are supposed to bring independent judgment to bear upon the questions submitted to them. With a view, therefore, to make this Council thoroughly representative and independent it is necessary that persons enjoying confidence both of the rulers and the ruled should be appointed to this Princes' Council which is to advise the Viceroy on all questions relating to Indian States. The Standing Committee of the Chamber has therefore its own limitations and partisan spirit should not be allowed to dominate in suggesting that the Standing Committee of the Chamber alone should assist the Viceroy. We hope that the Princes would realise their responsibility and unanimously suggest a Council of the Princes instead of the Standing Committee with a view to enable this body to command prestige and respect which it has to possess to function as a substitute for the Executive Council.

To perpetuate their so-called benevolent despotism over the Indian States the bureaucracy with a view to perfect their scheme have suggested the separation of the Political Department from the present Foreign and Political Department and for the recruitment of the same by fresh English University graduates. An irresponsible Viceroy an independent Political Secretary with all the pay and the emoluments of a member and minus his limitations and a brand new alien bureaucracy are to control the Indian States for all time to come. Would the Princes be happy? Would their status be raised? Would they get more freedom of action under this arrangement? It is for them to think. Even Lord Sydenham, the staunch supporter of the Princes has disapproved of this recruitment. If the Political Department is for all time to keep the Indian Princes in leading strings why should the Princes be enamoured of brand new English graduates? Would not an Indian Political Officer by reading and studying the great works so pompously mentioned by the Committee in para 75 of their Report not discharge his duties equally well? An Indian would think twice before offending an Indian ruler for whom he has traditional respect, while as a fresh English graduate who has absolutely no ties of affinity with the Indian rulers can have hardly the same regard for them. We see absolutely no reason why the Princes should express approbation of this mischievous suggestion. If any body is to rule over them why not one of their kith and kin rather than an unsympathetic alien? This recommendation of the Committee is thoroughly inconsistent with the eulogy bestowed upon the Political Department. This shows nothing but a perverse mentality to keep this service as a close preserve for the kith and kin of the alien bureaucracy. Are the Princes going to support this suggestion?

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

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SENSIBLE AND PRACTICAL MOVEMENT

—:o:—

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar Pays Tribute to Hindustani Seva Dal

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, June 1o.

Tumkur (Mysore State) was 'en fete' last week on the occasion of the visit of the distinguished leader of Madras, Mr. S. Sreenivas Iyengar, M.L.A., and of the final day celebrations of the Hindustani Seva Dal Training Camp conducted under the astute guidance and leadership of Dr. N. S. Hardiker. The Camp which was in active session for the last one month, training young men in the great arts of Indian physical culture and athletic feats, celebrated the last day of their arduous activities in a fitting manner yesterday when people from all the adjoining districts flocked to witness the great work done by Dr. Hardiker.

The meeting commenced at 3 p.m. with national songs followed by a strenuous but quick programme of various feats in lathi, lezim, bhala, jambia, jodi, infantry drill, lakdi, malkhamb, yogasans, namaskars, etc., etc., after which the Camp Committee's report was read by Mr. Subrahmanyam.

MR. IYENGAR'S APPEAL.

Mr. S. Sreenivas Iyengar next rose amidst cheers and addressed the meeting in the course of which he said:—

I feel more than ever that our countrymen are capable of organising themselves and of disciplining themselves and of making themselves more useful than they have been in the past, if only the lessons of the Hindustani Seva Dal and the Training Camp here are taken to heart by those who feel that national movement in this country must be an instrument in addition to conferences' resolutions.

UNIQUE WORK.

It is no use, we are told, by the poets of painting the lily. It is no use glorifying. The Hindustani Seva Dal will have only to be seen in order to be appreciated. I do not know what those who have got eyes upon our national organisations think of it. But I do believe that of all our national organisations the greatest and most salient feature is the "Hindustani Seva Dal" and I cannot part from this opportunity of paying my tribute of my admiration for the single-minded devotion to duty and the strength and concentration of purpose which have rendered Dr. Hardiker's work a unique one, that kind of work in a country where above all things efficiency, organisation and discipline are the most important. Whether in the Indian States or in the so-called British India, it is obvious to me that organisations of this description must be welcomed. I cannot understand why any difficulty should be placed in the way of the Training Camp in any part of the country by the authorities concerned. This is eminently a sensible and a practical movement.

SUPREMEST BLUFF.

It is one of the most pathetic sights to see that our boys are going to the field with wooden swords. This is really a bluff of the supremest description. Physical culture has been neglected sadly. Physical culture of a sort in imitation of Western things has not produced strong men. They have not produced that elevation of national character which can be only produced by a patriotic movement like this. That is the reason why national athletic organisation which makes it the key-note, to whatever political school it may belong should receive the widest possible encouragement from all concerned.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

I am quite clear in my mind that this is a very much needed institution. I regret to hear that the Mussalmans have not participated in this Camp. Mussalmans will want what all Hindus want. They will certainly participate in everything which conduces to the national welfare. I have no better friends than Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah in many respects. I do appeal to the Mussalmans of Mysore not to be behind Mussalmans elsewhere and to send their young men because communal harmony is best promoted when the young men and women of both communities come together. It is easy for the youth to see the blazing truth. I want also to say to the non-Brahmin community to work up this solution and not to bother themselves with other things. It is an incredibly surprising task; but it requires character which requires love. It requires ability to bear with fortitude and it requires patience and skill.

I hope the Hindustani Seva Dal will be a hermitage of a greater peace in Mysore than ever before.

I would beg of my Mussalman friends, non-Brahmins and Brahmins to work together in Mysore to bring about the discipline of the Hindustani Seva Dal and the greater discipline of communal harmony which is the only indispensable foundation for responsible Government whether in British India or in Indian States.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

After the speech was over Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar translated the speech in Kannada. Sjt. Sreenivas Iyengar left the meeting as he had to catch the Madras Mail. However the function continued and terminated late in the evening. The unqualified success that attended the Camp this year at Tumkur was entirely due to the indefatigable energy of Dr. Hardiker and the enthusiasm and noble impulses of good workers like Sjt. K Ranga Iyengar, the white robed President of the Municipality, and his band of trained workers.

INDIA'S NEW INDUSTRIES

—:o:—

A TIP TO MANUFACTURERS FOR SECURING NEWS

—:o:—

(Through N. L. B. Press Service, New York.)

New industries are now springing up everywhere throughout India. Many manufacturers are however in need of sources of supplies for appropriate machinery, some need capital, others need buyers in foreign lands for their finished wares. American Chambers of Commerce give considerable assistance in this respect and in India, such information is very easily obtained from various sources. In Madras the American Consulate can be consulted and the Consul makes reports to the Goverment of Washington from where the news is broadcast to all interested parties. Meanwhile the consulates are generally well supplied with trade publications in which much material of great value can be found. Here also the Thomas directory may be noted as a publication giving a wealth of information not to be found in any similar publication throughout the world. American banks, American navigation companies and Japanese navigation lines having an American service are also prepared to supply every possible assistance to merchants desiring connections with the United States. Meanwhile in America all desired data can be obtained from many sources and in particular from 1, The National Association of Manufacturers, New York City; 2, The Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Philadelphia Pa.; 3. The Pennsylvania Association of Manufacturers, Philadelphia Pa; 4, The Detroit Chamber of Commerce, Detroit Mich: These last four organisations are at present getting very much interested in Indian business for the development of export and import relations as well as for the building up of native industries in India. Much valuable material is also obtainable from The American Exporter (monthly) in New York City and the Exporters' and Importers' Journal, 17 State Street, New York City.

HINTS TO INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

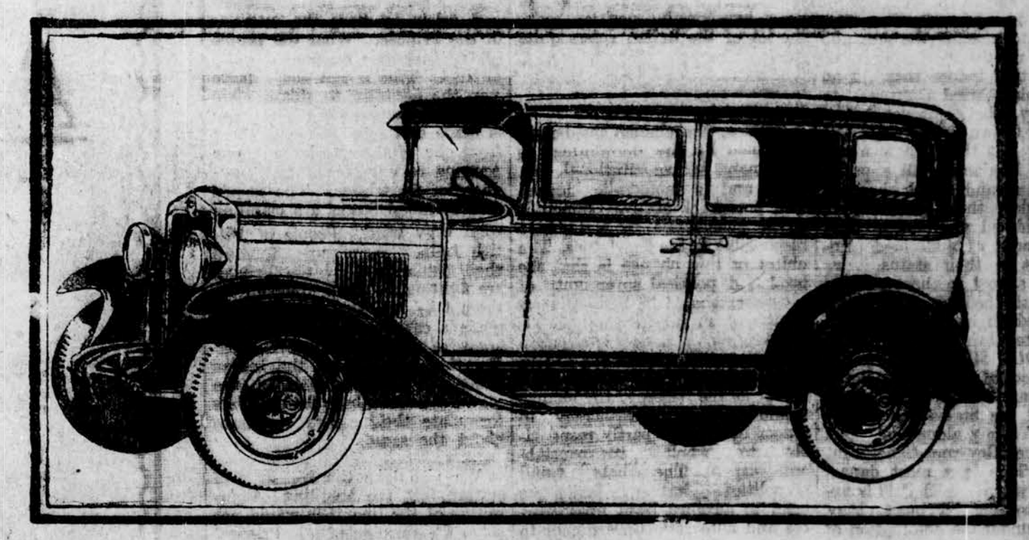
Among Chambers of Commerce those of the following cities can be addressed to great advantage viz. Boston, Mass; Worcester, Mass.; Providence R. I.; Wilke Barre Pa (coal); Baltimore Md.; Birmingham Alabama; Macon Georgia; San Antonio Texas also the manufacturers Association in San Antonio. The new industrialist in India must not consider it a drawback to start on a very small capital, the possibilities for home consumption of any manufactured article are such that a market is readily found and expansion soon follows. Banks are always ready to assist financially the man who shows he really can produce useful merchandise. Among the college graduates in India are many men who would like to make a start but who would appreciate an opportunity, to these it is very advisable to write stating their qualifications in all their simplicity to the first four organizations mentioned in this article. Let them state their desire to enter as students in some large American industrial or chemical concern or whatever branch of business they are best fitted. Let them explain that they wish to go back either to establish factories in India or to represent the firms where they would eventually be trained on their return from America. These four organizations will undoubtedly offer them an opportunity to make good. It would be much more difficult for them if coming first in America to a University. Many splendid opportunities are waiting here for graduates coming to finish their education by practical work with American concerns. In this respect it is also advisable for students to address at the same time the India Lecture, Bureau 343 West 43d. Street, New York City and the Hindusthan Association of America, 500 Riverside Drive, New York City. Let us make this clear, graduates of Indian Universities to obtain the best results must prepare their arrival by addressing the two organizations just mentioned as well as The National and Pennsylvania Associations of Manufacturers, The Detroit Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Through these six organizations they are bound to secure the necessary assistance to find room for them in the American industries or manufactures in which they are interested. Many difficulties are to be overcome by the Indian student coming to America but, by taking the right steps as herein suggested he cannot go astray and will easily surmount many obstacles that others find in their path to success.

AVAIL OF CO-OPERATION OFFERED.

Let us conclude in advising all interested in the revival of India to take good note of the facts contained in this article and let us advise them to use fully the co-operation that is offered to them without any charge whatsoever by these various organizations.

America is ready to assist India's industrial and commercial recovery but this cannot possibly be done if the people of India do not first themselves take every possible advantage offered to them, by making use of all the facilities that surround them.

Thirty Eight New Features make this The Outstanding Achievement of Chevrolet History



The Chevrolet Sedan

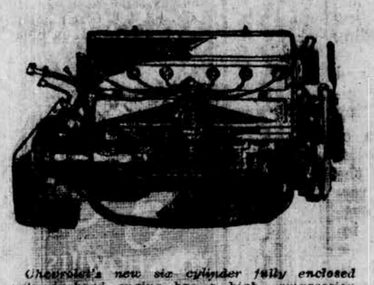
SPECTACULAR as Chevrolet's achievements have been in the past—notable as its engineering triumphs have proved themselves to be—the presentation of the 1929 Chevrolet stands out as the Outstanding Achievement of Chevrolet History.

This Outstanding Chevrolet introduces into the low price field an entirely new measure of performance, beauty, comfort, style and value. Developed from more than a hundred engines designed over a period of years especially for this great new car, its six cylinder valve-in-head engine stands out as a masterpiece of automotive engineering. Remarkably smooth and quiet—outstanding in both its speed and acceleration—it makes truly luxurious performance the pleasure of the many rather than the privilege of the few.

In beauty, too, this Outstanding Chevrolet is an automotive sensation—so smart, so stylish, and so distinctively appointed are its beautiful new Fisher bodies, that it rivals cars costing far more to buy and to run.

See this sensational new car at the showroom of the Chevrolet dealer nearest you. You will be amazed to find such tremendous progress possible in providing outstanding beauty, comfort, style, and performance at prices so remarkably low.

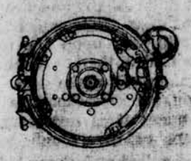
It has been made possible only by the enormous popularity of the Chevrolet—1,200,000 were sold in 1928 alone and by General Motors policy of building cars in the East for the East. Service facilities on the new Chevrolet are more complete than ever before and extend through India, Burma, Ceylon and Eastern Persia—by far the finest organisation of its kind.



Chevrolet's new six cylinder fully enclosed valve-in-head engine has a high compression non-detonating head. It provides more power, new speed, new smoothness.

The new Petrol Pump and filter insures a constant supply of clean petrol being delivered to the engine.

Connecting rods are equipped with a large scoop which drives oil from a trough in the crank case and thoroughly lubricates the bearings.



New improved four wheel brakes with semi-moulded linings are provided. They are safe, quiet, and positive under all conditions.

The new twin-beam headlamps, with the control button on foot board, allow light beams to be directed to the roadway when passing another car.

Have a Demonstration

There is a Chevrolet dealer near your home. Have a trial run. Prices: (at ports: transportation to interior points extra)—

The Tourer: Seating five with disc wheels and easily adjustable hood . . Rs. 2595

The Sedan: Seating five or six—the perfect all-enclosed family car . . Rs. 3375

Ask also for details of the generous GMAC plan of deferred payments.

NEW SMOOTHNESS— 32% MORE POWER

1. Smooth 6-cylinder valve-in-head motor
2. Motor fully enclosed
3. Rugged balanced crankshaft
4. Fabric camshaft gear

NEW BEAUTY

5. Beautiful new Fisher bodies
6. Beautiful new colours
7. Chromium plated radiator
8. Headlamps with chromium plated rims
9. Chromium plated headlamp standards
10. New hood with narrow louvres
11. One-piece full-crown beaded fenders

NEW ECONOMY and DEPENDABILITY

12. Rubber covered steel running boards
13. More than 25 miles per gallon
14. AC petrol pump and filter
15. Positive lubrication to all motor bearings
16. Automatic lubrication to valves
17. Self-adjusting dry-disc clutch
18. Stronger rear axle gears

FASTER GET-AWAY GREATER SPEED

19. Advanced combustion chamber design
20. High speed gear ratio, 3.8 to 1
21. Acceleration pump on carburetor
22. Hot-spot intake manifold
23. Smooth sliding gear transmission

NEW COMFORT and CONVENIENCE

24. Longer, roomier Fisher Bodies
25. Adjustable driver's seat in all closed models
26. Cadet type sun visor
27. Fisher VV windshield
28. Deep comfortable cushions
29. Indirectly lighted instrument panel
30. Water temperature indicator on dash
31. Shock absorbing plates on springs
32. 107-inch wheelbase

NEW SAFETY

33. Separate emergency brakes
34. Foot control two-beam type headlamps
35. Theft proof elector lock
36. Ball bearing worm-and gear steering
37. Safety petrol tank in rear
38. New four wheel brakes—safe, positive, quiet

NOW ON DISPLAY

Bombay Garage, Bombay.
Bombay Garage, Ahmedabad.
Bombay Garage, Nagpur.
Belgaum Motor Works & Transport Co., Belgaum.
Jamnadhar Potdar, Akola, Berar.
Malaviya Brothers and Co., Rajkot, Kathiawar.
Noshirwan & Co., Sivaganj, Indore, C. I.
Raja Cycle and Motor Garage, Ajmere.
Rai Saheb N. S. Rathi, Amraoti, Berar.
Sangh Brothers, Jodhpur, Rajputana
Shri Laxmi Motor Works, Kolhapur.
Shrinivas Balkishanlal, Khamgaon, Berar.
Sholapur Motor Stores, Sholapur.
Trilochanlal Brothers, Dharwar.
P. G. Virginkar, Margao, Goa.

THE NEW CHEVROLET—A SIX AT THE COST OF A FOUR

BUILDING CARS IN THE EAST FOR THE EAST

ASSEMBLED IN BOMBAY PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS. C 24

B. S. P. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animal was held on Wednesday evening in Petit Building, Bombay Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding. The report for the year 1927-28 stated that 7690 animals were treated in Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital. The chairman in moving the adoption of the report paid a tribute to the excellent work done by the Society which he said was lagely due to the energy of the Society's executive and co-operation of the police and the magistracy. In the four dispensaries maintained by the society, 18,315 animals were treated free of charge. The report was adopted.

KARACHI HONOURS MALVIYAJI & SETH BAJAJ

—:o:—

SWARAJ IN 1930

Panditji Optimism

KARACHI, June 15.

Gandhi gardens at Karachi presented unique scenes this evening when civic addresses were presented to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj by the Karachi Municipality. People rushed to the grounds an hour earlier than the appointed time. The gardens were tastefully decorated with national flags.

Pandit Malaviya and Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, who arrived here to preside over the Hindu Conference, were given a very hearty ovation by the audience. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President, Karachi Municipal Corporation, garlanded both the honoured guests, who were seated in the right fashion of Indian devotees on a raised platform under a huge *Barh* tree (which was of the same size as the famous *Bodhi* tree at Gaya). The audience was mostly clad in Khaddar. Ladies attended in large numbers Over forty City Fathers were present.

ADDRESS TO PANDITJI.

Mr. Mehta read the following address to Pandit Malaviya:—

On behalf of the City of Karachi, we the President and members of the Karachi Municipality, offer you a cordial welcome to our city. We rejoice to see you amongst us. Our city has been expecting your visit for a considerable time and we are happy that an opportunity has at last come and that you have made it convenient to come to this city. Our city is isolated and out of the way and we can quite understand the inconvenience and difficulties of leaders like you who have to offer themselves at the altar of duty and proceed, at the call of the country, to various places all through the year. Sir, you are one of those who have dedicated their lives to the cause of the country and have given themselves up entirely for its progress and welfare and the people of India are therefore rightly proud of you as a worthy son of the soil. (cheers).

PANDITJI'S SERVICES.

It is remarkable that you are perhaps one of the very few who have commanded equal respect from peoples of all shades of opinion in this country, notwithstanding the courage of conviction that you have always had in giving expression to your views on many important exestions, howsoever popular or unpoplar they may be Your great mission and achievement —the Hindu University, which you have organised and brought to its present level of efficiency, will be an abiding monument of your nobility of purpose and power of action for all time. (cheers) Your struggles in the Legislative Assembly, of which you are the oldest member, and on various political platforms, will be constantly remembered by the people of this country for generations and your great work in the social sphere in upfitting the status of the suppressed classes and bringing them on a plane of equality with others, will always be remembered as the most noble and brilliant piece of work which we feel, will ever be dear to man and Almighty God. Our city fortunately has been comparatively free from all these struggles as far as suppresed classes are concerned and we also rejoice that we are almost free from the bickerings of communalism which we see in many places in the country and which, we play may be eradicated from all places, under the able leadership of worthy sons of the country, like yourself, so that the progress of our country may go on unhampered and unruffled.

To you, dear Panditji, who are struggling day after day for self-determination, social equality, higher education and religious toleration, we pay our respectful greetings on your arrival in our midst. (Loud Applause).

PANDITJI'S REPLY.

Panditji delivered a short and interesting speech, replying to the address.

He said, "Mr. Mehta and members of the Karachi municipality, I feel very grateful to you (cries "Hindi, Hindi.")

Complying with the wish of the audience and speaking in Hindi Panditji said: The Karachi municipality was one of the foremost municipalities of India, It was a pride to be honoured by such a big institution, but it was a greater honour to be presented an address in a garden whose name was associated with Mahatma Gandhi (Loud shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai.)"

Proceeding Panditji said he had long since been looking for a visit to Karachi, and he was perhaps more anxious to visit Karachi than they were anxious to see him. He being a national servant his labours were required at other places, which prevented him from visiting Karachi earlier. He was very much obliged to them for the hearty reception, and was glad to see the beautiful and progressive city of Karachi.

LOVE FOR SWARAJ.

The idea that India would realize Swaraj in 1930 was his hope (cheers). He felt that his life had been of no use to the country, fifty years' agitation had failed to secure the reigns of Government of our country into our hands. He was anxious to see India free during his life time, (cheers).

IDEAL OF SWARAJ.

Referring to the excellent work of the Karachi Municipality, Panditji said, he was very glad that the Karachi Municipal administration was very popular and was free from the communal disease. The Karachi Municipality was an ideal of Swaraj government. If Hindus Muslims and Parsees could so nicely manage Karachi civic affairs they could also manage the whole country (cheers). The more the Municipality cared for the happiness of the poor and the needy, the more could it increase India's capacity for Swaraj (cheers).

The city of Karachi, though situated in an isolated corner, was the gate of India and he was dreaming of the day, when long lines of Indian made and Indian-managed steamer and Mercantile ships would be in the harbour of Karachi (cheers). Even now Karachi was a very important port and Karachi, though only 70 years old, could claim to be one of the most prosperous cities in India.

THE NEW AERODROME.

It was the pride of Karachi that it had been selected as the aerial base for India and a grand aerodrome had been constructed here, where aeroplanes from all over the world would come to pay their homage to India (cheers). He was sure that Indians would not only be content with having a *Darshan* of the aeroplanes but the youths would qualify themselves in air craft and many of them would fly in their aeroplanes like Mr. Kabali, who was on his way to India in his aeroplane. (Cheers).

NOT A NEW THING.

There were people who thought that aeroplanes were a recent invention and a miracle of the twentieth century, but they were groping in darkness. It could be proved from the Ramayana that Shri Ram Chandra went to Ayodhya in an aeroplane (named Pushpaka Vimanam) after the conquest of Lanka.

Continuing, Panditji advised the City Fathers to spend more on technical and industrial education of young men. He was glad that the depressed classes were being properly looked after by the municipality. He expected that they would be given still greater facilities for their education and uplift.

"FATEFUL DAY".

Concluding, Panditji prayed for greater prosperity for Karachi and said: "I wish to live to see that glorious day, when ships loaded with goods (not only grain and raw materials but manufactured goods of all kinds) would leave India's shores once again as they used to do a 100 years before." (Loud applause):—

ADDRESS TO SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

The following address was then presented to Seth Jamnalal.

As one who has stood by our great patriot Mahatma Gandhi in his struggles in the cause of this country we look upon you with great respect Your sacrifices, notwithstanding your extended business activities, are well-known. The readiness with which you undertake loyally any work, whenever there is a call of duty, the efforts you put forward and the time you devote to the public cause have always been watched with admiration and love by all those who know you and your work in this country.

You have joined the rank and file in living a simple life and try to uplift those who have been suppressed by false notions of religion or social customs and you have dedicated your life to the country. We have watched the unfolding of these beautiful qualities of yours with a hope that many of us may be able to follow in your footsteps and attain some of these qualities. (cheers).

Once again expressing our great happiness in seeing you amongst us. (applause).

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S REPLY.

Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj, replying to the address, laid great stress on furthering the boycott of foreign cloth (which mission, he said had brought him to Karachi). The Karachi Municipality could further the cause to a great extent by levying a heavy tax on foreign cloth.

A voice: "It cannot because the Government will not agree."

He was glad that the Karachi Municipality was annually purchasing Khaddar worth Rs. 25,000 for uniofrm of peons and Jamodars. He wanted members also to be clad in Khaddar.

MEANS TO ROB WEALTH.

Referring to Pandit Malaviyaji's glee at the aerial devolopments at Karachi, he said as long as Indians were slaves the rail route, the sea route and the aerial route to Karachi were all means of robbing India's wealth and there was no need to be proud of them. (Hear hear.) Because they must remember that the rulers had carried on these so-called progressive developments for the exploitation of our wealth and not for bestowing prosperity on us (Hear, hear.)

Concluding Sethji laid stress on patronizing Hindi and the removal of untouchability.

GIVING PRACTICAL DIRECTION TO EDUCATION

—:o:—

NOTEWORTHY INSTITUTION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

APPEAL TO HELP INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT UDVADA

Mr. V. P. Bhiladwada, President, the Industrial School Udwada has issued the following appeal in connection with the Industrial School lately opened near Udwada station:

"An Industrial School has recently been opened near Udwada Station (B.B. and C.I. Ry.) This school aims at giving practical instruction in Agriculture, Village Carpentry and Smithing, Weaving, Cane work, Tailoring, &c., to boys of upper standards in the primary schools in the neigtbourhood, and has already employed the necessary special teachers for the purpose. This instruction is given free to all pupils without distinction of caste, creed or race, and is extended even to boys who have left school and to others who have never before attended any. The school has already attracted nearly 60 boys and it is hoped that, with the further development of its work, it will be able to extend its usefulness still further. The present expenditure comes to about Rs. 200|- per month, which cannot be met permanently from the small fund of about Rs. 4,000|- which has already been collected for the purpose. The amount of this fund requires to be increased considerably so as to render it sufficient for its permanent maintenance.

OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The school works in two shifts; from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. for boys from the neighbouring places and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for boys studying in the upper standards at the Rentlay Local Board School. Its object is to give vocational training the demand for which is ever increasing. To put the institution on a sound footing, we have opened a permanent fund and we are glad to say that we could get a good start. Seth Valji Bhimji (Railway Contractor) has, besides giving a house for the use of the school, made a cash donation of Rs. 1500|-. Mr. Naranji Dahyabhoy has given a piece of land of about 2-1|2 acres for the agricultural bias classes. Collections from charitable Parsi visitors to Udwada amount to about Rs. 1200|-. Forty per cent of the income from the work done by the students is distributed amongst them by way of encouragement. There are three classes at present, viz., weaving, cane work and tailoring; and for the latter two, there are two teachers on a monthly salary of Rs. 60|- each. The quality of work done during the five months of its existence is a measure of the success achieved by the school.

Boys of this infant institution gave practical demonstrations of their kill in canework, tailoring, and weaving at the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show, recently held at Ahmedabad, where their work attracted the attention of numberless visitors including the Native Princes of Gujarat and Kathiawar and impressed the judges of the Subsidiary Industries Section so much that it won for the school the first prize gold medal and a certificate of merit for cane work, and a big silver medal and a certificate for hand weaving. Even at this incipient stage of this institution it was able to attract orders for the supply of cane furniture from several distinguished visitors from Native States as well as from British districts, enough to provide work for the pupils of this school for the next three months.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The public are therefore requested to extend their helping hand to this infant institution and to subscribe their mite to its funds. You will agree that the practical education which this school aims at giving is quite different from the present-day book education and is calculated to provide the boys receiving it with the means of earning an honest and independent living and to make them useful members of the community. It is to be hoped the public will not fail to co-operate with the management in this endeavour to give a practical direction to education, which so far as we know, is the first ever made in this Presidency, independently of Government or the District Local Board.

Donations may be in the form of a lump sum paid at once, or in the form of monthly or annual subscriptions and will be most thankfully received by:—(1) Khan Bahadur V. P. Bhiladwalla, Pardi Station. (B.B. and C.I. Ry.): or (2.) Jamshedji Cawasji Dastoor. "Parsi Dharamshalla", Udwada Station, (B.B. and C.I. Ry.)

WANTED A BOARDING HOUSE.

The Industrial school is situated near the Railway Station at Udwada. As this is about four miles away from the town, Parsi boys residing there, must walk this distance twice to attend the school. This hardship can be removed by hiring near the school a suitable house wherein the boys can find comfortable lodging and boarding. For want of sufficient funds we are unable to carry out this project of ours about a boarding house.

It is necessary here to mention the considerable assistance and advice received in starting and organising this school from Mr. K. S. Vakil, Educational Inspector, N. D. and Mr. J. M. Desai, Superintendent, David Sassoon Reformatory School, Matunga, Bombay.

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ALL over the world the demand is for closed cars. Here, now at this time of the year there is a double reason for this preference. In this beautiful Buick Sedan you have not only complete protection from the rain and wind of the monsoon months, not only a width of track and a braking system which makes monsoon driving safe but you have the most efficient car ventilation system ever designed. The six wide side windows can be raised or lowered at a touch, the one-piece windshield operates vertically and lets in the air without the dust. Protected in the monsoon from rain and wind and in the sunny months from heat and glare, you have a car that is perfect for all the year. Don't wait for the monsoon to find out the weak points of your present car. Enjoy the comfort of a Buick Sedan now when you need it most. No matter how bad the weather, it cannot harm the Duco-finished Fisher coachwork of the Buick Sedan. Let us bring one of these magnificent cars to your door, sink into the luxurious cushions and know for yourself what Buick closed car comfort means. There is no obligation. Write or call to-day.

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D.B. 7

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 20.

Cranfield, Patterson, Calcutta.
Crenatula, Hasna, Miri.
Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
City of Dundee, Jones, New York.
Dara, Wheeler, Jeddah.
Nirpura, Harrington, Rangoon.
Penag Maru, Obie, Kobe
Naldera, Nivan, London.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.

City of Manchester, Martin, Karachi.
Kusama, Matcalfe, Calcutta.
Naldera, Nivan, Sydney.
Varela, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Hatimura, Himming, London.
Sultania, Furnel, Jeddah.

LOADING.

June 20.

Steamer Altenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Crenatula for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Naldera arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 6th instant, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Sydney with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Mooltan:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Mooltan is expected to arrive here here to-day from Sydney with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cranfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Cranfield arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Crenatula:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Crenatula arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S S Jalavihar:—The S S N Co's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S City of Dundee:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Dundee arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with pilgrims.

S S Nirpura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nirpura arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Penag Maru:—The N Y K steamer Penag Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S City of Manchester:—The K N Co's steamer City of Manchester will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Kasama:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Kasama will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hatimura:—The M M Co's steamer Hatimura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with a general cargo and passengers.

BRINGING NEW INDUSTRY TO INDIA

MR. N. N. ROY'S ENTERPRISE

New York, May 13.

(Through I. L. B. Press Service, New York.)

Mr. Nripendra Nath Roy a native of Dacca is returning to Calcutta to start a chromium plating corporation in that city. He left New York City to-day, many friends and well wishers seing him off at the ship, among whom were Messrs. Shomi Nath Shastry, Nirmala A. Das and U. S. Banerjea. Before leaving he was entertained at a friendly gathering of the India Lecture Bureau.

Mr. Roy graduated in Science at the Calcutta University, followed that by a course at the Dacca University, then went to the Technische Hohschule in Charlottenburg, Germany where he took up German and Engineering. He then came to America in 1926 took the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, specializing in metallurgy at the University of Michigan. For the last two years he has been attached to the General Motors Company as a metallurgical engineer and in their laboratories in Detroit he has distinguished himself in experimental work in heat treating and electro deposition of chromium. He is said to have improved on all system known to the Western world and his articles in the American chemical and engineering press have received the most commendable criticisms. He leaves this country as the best known chemical engineer in his particular line, and will bring to India not only a new industry but laboratory perfections that he alone has accomplished at the present time.

PHTHISIS

DR. BANERJEE'S NEW SPECIFIC

SANOTROPIN

The immense powers in this happy combination *shall* surprise you. With a special diet, it makes early cases fit in 2 months.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.P.H., O. Retd. Deoghar, (S.P.)
Tel. Ad. Hillsway, DEOGHAR

Calcutta.—About 300 workers of the Radhakissen Cotton Mills No. 2 at Belur have struck work from Tuesday, due to grievances about wages.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—It is understood that the new Bengal Council meets on 3rd July, the only business being the election of the President and Vice-President.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 21 1929

CORPORATION AND TEXTILE DEADLOCK

Suggested Appointment of Advisory Committee

REPEAL OF ARMS ACT CALLED FOR

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Asks for Supply of Revolvers to Respectable Citizens.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President, made a statement to the House as regards the part played by the three representatives of the Corporation at the Governor's Conference at the Secretariat held on the previous day. As the matter was regarded private and the Press was asked to withdraw.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved the following resolution after the purdah proceedings were over:—

"That in view of the unprecedented situation created by the prolonged mill strike fraught with serious consequences to the interests of the city of Bombay, its trade and industry, the Corporation appoint a Committee of the following councillors to adopt forthwith such measures as they may think proper and suitable for bringing about a speedy settlement of the mill strike, (b) to cooperate with the Government of Bombay for the purpose in such manner and to such extent as the Committee may deem advisable, and (c) to take concerted action in the matter with the leading Associations in the city if the Committee think it necessary to do so.

The Committee to consist of: (1) The President, (2) Mr. H. P. Mody, (3) Sir P. C. Sethna, (4) Mr. L. R. Tairsee, (5) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, (6) Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, (7) Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah, (8) Mr. R. S. Asavale, (9) Mr. M. N. Rajale, (10) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, (11) Mr. Y. G. Pandit, (12) Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, (13) Mr. D. G. Dalvi, (14) Mr. B. T. Desai and (15) Mr. B. G. Horniman."

Speaking on his resolution, Mr. Dalvi suggested that the Committee that he was asking for would act as the Advisory Committee assisting the three representatives of the Corporation at the Governor's Conference now in session at the Secretariat. Surely, the Corporation would lose nothing if such a Committee was appointed.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the resolution.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the meeting be adjourned 'sine die' until such time as the decisions of the Governor's Conference were known.

"LATE IN FIELD."

Mr. Boman-Behram observed that Mr. Dalvi was rather late in the field since only on the previous day the Corporation had appointed three representatives to state Corporation's views in the Governor's Conference. Even if the Committee was appointed in no sense could it be the final authority since its proposals would have to be approved of by the Corporation before they were given effect to. What guarantee was there that the proposals of the Committee would be accepted by the House? It was, therefore, advisable that they should wait till the Governor's Conference came to some decision. There would be time enough after that for the Corporation to take its independent line of action.

Dr. Batlivala said he agreed with the previous speaker only to a certain extent. Since the Government had taken the subject in their hands it would be only proper for the Corporation to postpone the consideration of the subject for some time. He moved a rider "That an Advisory Committee may be appointed just now from among the member of the Corporation with a view to guide the three representatives of the Corporation at the Governor's conference." There was lot of discussion over the motion for adjournment which was in the end carried.

CORPORATION AND PORT TRUST.

Then began the ordinary meeting of the Corporation. A hot discussion ensued on the question regarding the exclusion of the Municipal Commissioner from the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. R. S. Asavale suggested that the Government be requested to increase the membership of the Port Trust. Mr. G. I. Patel moved an amendment "That the Corporation strongly protests against the action of Government in not appointing the Commissioner on the Port Trust."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved the following amendment.

"That the Government may be requested to amend the Port Trust Act allowing direct representation to labour and the nomination of the Municipal Commissioner as heretofore."

Dr. Balsara seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, supporting the amendment, observed that the absence of the Commissioner on the Port Trust Board was more a loss to the Trustees than to the Corporation. If Labour had to be provided for it must be given direct representation for it.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin complained that Government's sympathy for Labour was only a lip sympathy. If they were sincere in their attention to Labour they ought to have given Labour direct representation. It would not be, in his opinion, proper for the Commissioner to contest the election along with other representatives of the Corporation.

Mr. Chandavarkar's amendment was unanimously carried as a substantive proposition.

CIVIC HONOUR TO KABALI.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding the reception to be given to the Indian Airman, Mr. P. M. Kabali on his arriving in Bombay.

Mr. Sabavala moved that a reply be sent to the President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, intimating that the Corporation wished to join in the reception to be given to Mr. Kabali.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi warmly supported the suggestion and said in explanation of his conduct on the previous occasion that he was ever ready to accord reception to the well-known Indian Airman, his only contention being that no civic address should be voted.

The motion was unanimously carried.

REPEAL OF ARMS ACTS CALLED FOR

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved following resolution.

"That this Corporation expresses its profound sympathies with the families of those who have been killed and with those who have been injured during the recent riots in Bombay and authorises the President to address Government with a view to secure the repeal of the Arms Act and in the meantime to suggest to the Commissoner of Police, the desirability, in the interests of public security, freely to issue licenses for revolvers, etc., to respectable citizens who produce certificates from—

(1) A Justice of the Peace,
(2) Members of the Municipal Corporation.
(3) Fellows of the University of Bombay.
(4) Members of the Legislatures

(Continued on page 7.)

SIND HINDI CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Propaganda Committee Formed

WHAT GOVT. SHOULD DO

(From A Correspondent).

KARACHI, June 19.

The Sind Provincial Rashtra Bhasha Conference was held at the Khalikdina Hall on the 16th and 17th instant. The President-elect Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived on the 15th afternoon. He was received at the station by Messrs. Jairamdas Daulat Ram, Dr. Choithram, Acharya Gidwani, Swami Govindanand, Mr. Tarachand Lalwani, Mr. Shurashhivrattan Mohatta and many other prominent citizens. He was taken round the city in an enthuastic procession of five thousand people.

The Conference opened on the 16th noon. Mr. Naraindas Anandji Bechar, M. L. C. President, Reception Committee, in welcoming the guests drew attention to the necessity of having propaganda work in Sind.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in his address dealt at length with the literary and political aspects of the Hindi language. He spoke for over 45 minutes and his speech was punctuated with loud applause.

The chief feature of the Conference was the great punctuality and businesslike despatch with which the proceedings were conducted by the president. The audience was also treated to the excellent music of young Master Ratan.

The Conference passed over eight resolutions amongst whom were mourning the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, urging Government to make Hindi a language for the vernacular final and middle school scholarship examinations, also remove the limitations placed in recognising the Hindi language for primery education. The Conference formed a committee of 20 members for forming a permanent registered society for the spread of Hindi in Sind Province.

Prominent speakers were Dr. Choithram. Mr. Veerumal of Sukkur, Girdharsharma. Jairamdas Daulat Ram, Sister Gujandevi and Lilawati.

—:o:—

"CITY OF OTTAWA" DISASTER

—:o:—

JURY EXONERATES PILOT FROM BLAME

LONDON, June 19.

Rugby—The nquest took place at Lydd this afternoon on four of the seven victims of the disaster to the Air Liner, "City of Ottawa" in the Channel. Captain Brailli, the Pilot, said that he made the journey from the Croydon coast alright. When about 16 miles from the English coast, he thought he left violent vibration of the right engine. The engine did not stop, but lost power and as the vibration continued, he decided to turn back. He told the mechanic to ask passengers to put life-belts ready for emergency. When he realised he could not make for land, he sent messages at once to Croydon, and decided to alight as near a trawler as possible.

Other evidence given showed that the machine did not actually make a nose-dive into water. It dived down at considerable speed and apparently it was the tail that struck water.

The Coroner returned the verdict that the deceased died from drowning due to the fact that the air liner fell to sea for some reason or other. He was satisfied that no blame whatever attached to the pilot.—B. O. W.

BAGLAN PEASANTS ACTIVE

—:o:—

SATARA, June 20.

The Baglan peasants held a huge meeting at Brahmingaon on the 16th instant, Mr. Sumant presiding. The meeting condemned the increased assessment on liquor and tea. A boycott committee was also formed.

The Baglan Yonth League observed Shivaji Coronation day on the 19th. Dr. Buteka presided on the occasion.—Free Press.

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LORD SINHA

—:o:—

Unable to get Seat in Lords

ONLY A MATTER OF INITIAL FORMALITIES

LONDON, June 20.

Slight difficulty has arisen in connection with Lord Sinha's application for a seat in the House of Lords.

Enquiries made in London show that it concerns with initial formalities. These are incomplete and require to be satisfied before the application goes further. It is believed that the difficulty does not affect non-Britishers as such but is rather one of bringing the Indian custom into line with British law.—Reuter.

LORD SINHA'S TITLE NOT VALID?

—:o:—

A LAHORE REPORT

LAHORE June 20.

It is understood Lord Sinha's title is considered not to be valid and consequently he cannot take his seat in the House of Lords until the necessary legislation is passed, says a correspondent to the local press. In the rules regulating the conferment of peerages there has been found defect and that the sovereign cannot confer hereditary titles on nonbritishers. Another difficulty, says the corespondent, is the present Lord Sinha is unable to confirm to rules which require him to give proof of legitimacy as at the time when he was born there was no enforced registrtion of births in India.—Free Press.

APPEAL IN ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE

—:o:—

MR. ASAF ALI'S VIEWS

"CASE MUST GO TO HIGH COURT".

Interviewed by a representative of the "Hindustan Times" Mr. Asaf Ali, Defence Counsel, in the Assembly Bomb outrage case said:—

"So far as I know, an appeal is going to be filed in the Delhi Bomb case among others on the ground of the severity of sentence. It is a case which must go to the High Court's for an authoritative ruling on a number of important legal points involved in the case is eminently desirable."

DUTT AN I. C. S. CANDIDATE.

Mr. Asaf Ali refused to say more, "for, he said," "as counsel my duty is at an end. I as a man with commonsense, I refuse to hear what appears to me a flagrant libel." Further questioned, he said, "Whoever asserts that Dutt was a candidate for I. C. S. and allows his imagination to run riot on that basis knows more than Dutt himself does."

SINGH AND DUTT HAPPY

When Mr. Asaf Ali met Bagat Singh and Dutt in connection with the appeal the second day after their conviction he found Bhagat Singh "singing like a lark" and Dutt "aglow with laughter" They were both supremely happy.

FREEDOM BY PEACEFUL MEANS

—:o:—

BHAGAT SINGH'S FATHER WEEPS AT PUBLIC MEETING

LAHORE, June 20.

A crowded meeting under the auspices of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha held last night adopted a resolution congratulating Messrs. B. K. Dutt, Bhagat Singh and Kedarnath Saighal ex-President of the Sabha on their conviction.

Sardar Kishen Singh, father of Bhagat Singh, while addressing the meeting and narrating the incidents in the conduct of the defence burst into tears. He said they were not allowed a fair opportunity to conduct the defence.

"These young men" he said "had sacrificed their all for the country" and asked all young men to try to attain freedom by peaceful means.

Hundreds of copies of Dutt and Bhagat Singh's statement were distributed in the meeting.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOLS

—:o:—

Increase of Fees Agitation

ARBITRATION BOARD'S DECISION

AHMEDABAD, June 20.

The Arbitration Board that was appointed by the Youth League and the proprietors of two schools which proposed to increase fees by one rupee gave its award this evening recommending an increase of fees upto eight annas for the first four standards in the City High School only in view of its financial condition. The number of students in this school, says the award, is comparatively small and the rent is very high. An increase of fees is recommended to keep the school in existence. No increase of fees is recommended for the Tutorial High School, which though making a loss during the last three years, is steadily improving its position and can experience no special difficulty by continuing the present scale of fees.—A. P.

GENERAL DAWES' SPEECH

—:o:—

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT

LONDON, June 19.

Rugby.—The British press comment on the speech made yesterday by General Dawes, the new American Ambassador, generally approves the principle which he enunciated for dealing with the problem of naval disarmament, namely, each Government should separately obtain from its naval experts their definition of the equality of the naval strength and that compromise between the various definitions should be left to a Committee of the Statesmen of Nations.

The "Daily News" couples General Dawes' speech with that of Mr. MacDonald in which the Premier said that General Dawes and he took the same general view of world peace, both hoping to be instrumental in preparing a Board round which the Nations might sit in cooperative fellowship, studying arts and ways of peace. The journal considers that the two speeches constitute definitely the most momentous step in the direction of world peace yet undertaken.

SACRED AND INVIOLATE PRINCIPLE.

"The Times" remarks that the critical period of negotiations will be opened when the International Conference of political leaders meet to reduce the differing definitions of naval values to one. It adds: "The world sanction for which General Dawes asks is ideally right, and is in practice essential. At the same time, hopes of progress primarily rest with the British and American peoples and their responsibilities are by far the largest. They have accepted the principle of naval equality. It is for both, as General Dawes described it, a principle sacred and inviolate. Round this principle, the hopes of disarmament revolve. It is they first of all who can demonstrate that the Kellogg Pact in truth and in fact had begun a revoultion in International relationships, and it is they who have most reason and easiest means to prove it.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that General Dawes' views claim the most respectful and sympathetic hearing, alike on national and personal grounds. They have strong probability on their side. General Dawes is no armchair critic. "Let us hope the new Dawes Plan will be equally fortunate. British and American peoples have the same wish, namely, to banish all naval disagreement. Only then can they bring their joint weight to bear on the still more pivotal peace problem than that of land disarmament in Europe".

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

In our report of the conference held at the Secretariat on Wednesday the above Association was erroneously named as "Sharebrokers' Association." Messrs. S. R. Davar, Hiralal D. Nanavati and J. J. Kapadia appeared as representatives of the Shareholders' Association and not as that of Sharebrokers' Association.

NADIR KHAN'S PHENOMENAL VICTORY

—:o:—

Capture of Big Guns, Rifles and Ammnuition

BACHA'S LOSS: 1500 MEN KILLED AND 500 CAPTURED

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The "Statesman's" Simla correspondent wires:—

According to a letter received by M. A. Hakim of Peshawar from Nadirkhan, it is reported Nadirkhan gained a phenomenal victory over Bacha-e-Saqqa, Nadirkha capturing 18 big guns, 2,000 rifles, large ammunition, horses, tents etc. Bacha's forces lost 1,500 men killed and 500 captured while Nadir lost 9 men killed and eight wounded. The letter is dated June 16 and despatched by a special messenger.—Free Press.

BACHA TRYING TO STAB NADIR KHAN IN BACK

—:o:—

SURPRISE ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

PESHAWAR CITY, June 20.

News from northern Afghanistan states that while general Nadir Khan was busy in his Jirga affairs, Bacha-e-Saqqa made rapid preparations to attack the General unexpected. So when Bacha's delegates who joined in the Jirga left the spot with the promise that they would communicate Bacha's final decision from Kabul and at the time when members of the Jirga were waiting to hear the same, Bacha's forces advanced very secretly for a night attack. But Nadir Khan became aware of the activities and he arranged to face his enemy. When Bacha's forces arrived on the spot, the General's men fell on them and as Bacha's forces were unaware of such reception they tried to run away but the General's men had been all around them and so Bacha's men were killed and 500 captured alive with 400 horses and ponies, a good number of rifles, ammunition and machine guns with some thirty thousand cash. Three men and women were killed on the General's side.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN MARCHING ON KABUL

SIMLA, June 19.

The most significant thing in the fight with the troops of Nadirkhan against the forces of Bacha, was that even women volunteered to go in the field and fight. No amount of persuasion cound stop them. Women of the Niagi tribe particularly displayed great courage. Nadir Khan is now marching on Kabul with a large tribal "lashkar."—A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA IN JACOBABAD

—:o:—

GRAND RECEPTION BY HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

EXHORTATION FOR RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

JACOBABAD, June 20.

Pandit Malaviyaji accompanied by Messrs. Jamshed Mehta, President Karachi Corporation, Principal Shahani, Swami Govindanand, Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. Choitram, Sind leaders, arrived at Jacobabad by Sind Mail to-day and was accorded a grand reception. At the railway station all the prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders of the town were present. Malaviyaji shook hands with Muslim leaders with enthusiasm. The station rang with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Bharat Mataki-Jai." Panditji forbade the band and procession as he felt grieved at the Jacobabad murders. He advised the people to be calm and not loose patience. He was taken round the town in a car and was given a rousing reception amidst showering flowers and shouts of 'Jai.' He will meet the leading Hindus and Muslims and the Deputy Commissioner and discuss the situation created by shooting of ten Hindus.

Panditji had a magnificent reception at Shikarpur and other stations en route. Panditji made short speeches from the train exhorting people to advance the cause of Khaddar and unity. He laid much stress on religious toleration and keeping cordial relations between Hindus and Muslims and strive for national freedom.

Panditji and party leave Jacobabad this afternoon and after breaking journey at Shikarpur for two hours, proceed to Hyderabad where he receives the Municipal address on Friday morning.

Panditji leaves for Bombay the same afternoon.—Free Press.

IN MEMORY OF MR. MADON

—:o:—

OFFICES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CLOSED

Offices of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of late Mr. B. F. Madon, Member, the Committee of Federation and its representative on the Banking Enquiry Committee.—Free Press.

PRINCES AND BUTLER REPORT

—:o:—

CONFERENCE ON STATES PROBLEMS

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR POONA TO SEE VICEROY

A large number of Indian Princes have come to Bombay prior to going to Poona to confer with H. E. the Viceroy on the 28th inst. Some of the members of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber had already arrived in the city while others came on Thursday. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala is staying at the Taj while H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal is the guest of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

The members of the Standing Committee will meet in Bombay and discuss various problems affecting the Indian States before conferring with the Viceroy. They will leave by a Special Train to Poona on the 27th and return to Bombay the following day. The members of the Standing Committee also include H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Porbunder and the Chief of Sangli.

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar is in England.

—:o:—

TESTS FOR PILOT'S LICENSES

—:o:—

SUCCESS OF THREE INDIANS

KARACHI, June 20.

Three Indians trained by the Karachi Aero Club have now passed tests for pilot's licenses, one of whom Ramji Jasraj has won "landing on mark" competition which was open to all pilots.—A. P.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE FROM CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 19.

News of the death of Mr. B. F. Madan cast a gloom in commercial circles to-day. His death is regarded as a great loss at this time when his services would have been greatly useful to the Banking Enquiry Committee of which he is a member.

Mr. G. D. Birla, M.L.A., has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Madan, in her sad bereavement Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary to the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, has conveyed heartfelt condolence to Mrs. Madan.—Free Press.